Vestibulum Technicum:

OR, AN

Artificial *Vestibulum*

WHEREIN

The Sense of *Janua Linguarum* is contained, and most of the leading Words, Chapter by Chapter, are compiled into plain and short Sentences, fit for the Initiation of *CHILDREN.*

It will very much ease the *Master*, and exceedingly promote the expeditious Progress of the *Scholar.*

Revised and Corrected by *Seth Boucle*, School-Master to the Right Worshipful Company of *Mercers, London.*

The Fourth Edition.

LONDON:

Printed for *Tho. Parkhurst*, at the *Bible* and *Three Crowns* in *Cheapside*, near *Mercers-Chappel.* 1701.

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TO THE
READER.

THIS Generation seems more inquisitive after the Education of Youth, than former Ages have been; as it doth appear by those multitude of Grammars lately Printed, and those various Methods and Models of Education every where talked of; but nothing comes nearer to perfection in this kind, than that which gives us the easiest Methods of comprising much in a little compass, which this Vestibulum more fully, and yet with wonderful briefness, beyond whatever yet extant doth furnish us with.

The Benefits of this Book will be divers.

1. By this Subsidary, Children may begin to make Latin before they begin to perse, as Lilly directs in his Preface to his Accidence, which doubtless is rational; let Lilly's Followers consider it well.

2. He may in a little time dispatch much more than he could, if he goes to look for every word in his Dictionary. I have said in a short time he will be able to digest a thousand words in an hour.

3. The Child will not be in danger to take an improper word instead of a proper one.

4. Those that have lost their Tongue, may by this help recover it, and be Masters to themselves, where they cannot have a Master at hand.

5. The Learner will not be in danger to be a Mechanick, because he may try his words thus distinguished by his Rules.

6. Neither will the Boy be in danger to be lazy; for the easiness of the Work may be proportioned by the length of the Lesson: First try, and then censure.

Vale.

Books lately Printed for Tho. Parkhurſt, *at the* Bible *and* Three Crowns.

AN Eſſay to facilitate the Education of Youth, by bringing down the Rudiments of Grammar to the Senſe of ſeeing, which ought to be improved by *Syncriſis*; fitted to Childrens Capacities, for the Learning, eſpecially of the *Engliſh*, *Latin*, and *Greek* Tongues; but may be as a general Grammar, and a Foundation to any Tongue: By the Author of this *Veſtibulum*.

Eſop explain'd and rendred both into *Engliſh* and *Latin* Verſe, containing his moſt choice, witty and facetious Fables; together with their full Meaning and Morals; accommodated to the Lives and Manners of Men in this Age: With Hexameters and Pentameters; Tranſpos'd or reverſt for the Benefit of that commendable Art of Poetry: To the which is added a neceſſary Appendix, containing a Collection of *Engliſh* Proverbs and Sayings, with their true Meaning and Signification, fully unfolded and explained. Together with the plain Meaning of Grammar Rules unfolded unto the Youth's capacity, by way of Queſtion and Anſwer. By the Author of *Solomon*'s Proverbs.

Proverbial Sentences, Divine and Moral, with other Scriptural paſſages methodized and reduced into a Grammatical order, according to *Lilly*'s *Engliſh* Rules; with Directions for young Beginners; together with divers Examples and Forms of *Engliſh* Epiſtles; ſhewing how to make *Latin* Epiſtles; alſo moſt plain and eaſie Directions for making of them; likewiſe Inſtructions for Verſifying, or how to make *Latin* Verſe. By *N. S.* Small *Octavo*.

An Eſſay of a practical Grammar: Or, an Enquiry after a moſt eaſie and certain Help to conſtruing and piercing the Authors, and to make and ſpeak *Latin*; with a Set of *Latin* anſwerable to the moſt fundamental Rules of Grammar. By *Chriſtopher Waſe*. Large *Octavo*.

A Table to the Holy Scriptures; where each of its Books, Chapters, and divers Matters are diſtinguiſhed and epitomized. Small *Octavo*.

The main Principles of Chriſtian Religion in 107 Articles, or Aphoriſms generally received as being proved from Scripture, and now cleared and confirmed by the Conſonant Doctrine of the Church of *England*; are under four Heads.

Of things to be
1. Believed, comprehended in the Creed.
2. Done, in the Ten Commandments.
3. Practis'd, in the Goſpel, eſpecially two Sacraments.
3. Prayed for, in the Lord's Prayer.

CHAP. I.

1. *Friendly Reader, the gate of Tongues, compoſed by* Comenius, *is an Epitome of words, and doth contain a Syſtem of Natural things, of Artificial things, of Moral things, and of Divine things.*

2. *Whilſt we read it, we ſhall ſurvey what God works by Nature.*

3. *We ſhall go into Villages, Shops and Schools.*

4. *We ſhall enter into the Houſes, Courts and Palaces of Princes.*

5. *At laſt we ſhall viſit Temples.*

And ſo all things ſhall come into view.

6. *His Method is Artificial in every Chapter. Firſt, he deſcribes the whole thing; then he deſcribes the parts of it; at laſt he deſcribes the differences.*

7. *Wherefore I would admoniſh thee diligently to read it.*

8. *For words are the marks of things; and words being rightly perceived, things are perceived.*

9. *It will not irk thee of ſo pleaſant a walk, where new ſights will always accoſt you.*

10. *I pray God, he may proſper our purpoſe.* *Fare thou well.*

Ire is once, itare is to double the going. When there is need to depart, do thou not defer thy departing: when thou doſt ſuppoſe any Man to come to thee, do thou inquire whether the door is open.

CAP. I.

1. Amicus Lector, Janua Lingua, compoſitus à *Comenius*, ſum Epitome verbum, & contineo Syſtema 3. res Naturalis, res Artificialis, res Moralis, & res Divinus.

2. Dum lego, contemplor, quid Deus operor per Natura.

3. Adeo Villa, Opificina & Schola.

4. Intro Domus, Curia & Aula Princeps.

5. Tandem viſito Templum.

Et ita cunctum venio in conſpectus. 4.

6. Methodus *f.* ſum Artificialis in caput omnis. Primo deſcribo 3. res totus, tum deſcribo pars, demum deſcribo differentia.

7. Igitur admoneo tu lego diligenter.

8. Nam verbum ſum Nota res; & verbum recte perceptus 3. res percipio.

9. Non tædet tu ambulatio tam Jucundus, ubi ſpectaculum novus ſemper obvenio tu.

10. Oro Deus, ut fortuno inſtituturn noſter. Valeo.

Ire ſum ſemel, itare ſum itero irio. Cum opus ſum abeo, ne differo abitus: cum cogito aliquis adeo tu, quæro an aditus 4. pateo tu.

CHAP. 1.

1. *Do thou look about, the world is whatſoever thou ſeeſt.*

2. *That wide Arch ſpread over us, is the Heaven.*

3. *This pavement (moted with Water) is the Earth.*

4. *The clear ſpace (lying between) is the Air.*

5. *Theſe four Elements were produced out of the Chaos, and all places are full of them.*
That the Creatures might live in them.

1. *God hath made the World clean; now worldly things are unclean.*

2. *Woman's attire doth deck the Body with its neatneſs: but another neatneſs is required, that the uncleanneſs of the Soul may be purified.*

CHAP. 3.

Q. *What doſt thou ſee in the Sky?*

Anſ. *I do ſee the Stars inlightning the Darkneſs, warming the Elements, and meaſuring the Time to us.*

Q. *The Sun is the moſt gliſtering amongſt them; what doth it do?*

A. *It makes the day, the night, the morning, the break of day, the Twilight.*

Alſo it doth make the Spring, the Autumn, the Summer, the Winter.

CAP. 1.

1. Tu circumſpicio, mundus ſum quicquid video.

2. Fornix ille ſpatioſus (expanſus ſuper nos) ſum Cœlum.

3. Pavimentum hic (circumfluus aqua) ſum terra.

4. Spatium ille pellucidus (interjacens) ſum aer.

5. Elementum hic quatuor produco ex chaos; & locus omnis ſum plenus ille;
Ut creatura poſſum habito in ille.

1. Deus facio 3. mundus mundus; nunc mundanum ſum immundus.

2. Muliebris mundus decoro corpus 3. mundities ſuus; ſed munditia alius requiro, ut immundities anima emundo.

CAP. 3.

Q. Quid tu video in æther?

R. Video ſidus 3. illuminans tenebræ, excalefaciens elementum, & dimetiens tempus 3. nos.

Q. Sol ſum fulgentiſſimus inter ille; quid ille facio?

R. Ille facio dies, nox, aurora, diluculum, crepuſculum.

Etiam facio Ver, Autumnus, Æſtas, Hyems.

The

The meaſuring of time into days, hours, minutes, weeks, months, years, and ages, doth ariſe from the Sun.

Q. *Whence hath the Moon her Light?*

Anſ. *The Moon doth ſhine with a borrowed Light; therefore ſhe appears to us one while to encreaſe, another while to decreaſe.*

Q. *What Stars doſt thou ſee beſides theſe two Lights?*

A. *Firſt, I do ſee Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury and Venus; theſe are wandring Stars.*

Secondly, I do ſee the fixed Stars, which Stars do twinkle.

The little Stars are inconſpicuous without perſpectives.

I did never ſee haired, bearded, or tailed comets.

1. *Do thou ſee the blue Heaven, and the heavenly Stars; the heavenly Inhabitants themſelves cannot be ſeen.*

2. *Do thou conſider how the Stars do ſhine in the ſtarry Heaven: No Man doth deſire to be Planet ſtruck.*

CHAP. 4.

Our ſublunary Fire is nouriſhed with the fatneſs of things; firſt it glows, then it flames, after it blazeth. Moiſt things reak, ſmoak, crackle, and throw about ſparkles.

2. *That thou mayeſt quench a fire, do thou ſmother the flame, or do thou pour water upon it, ſcatter the Fuel.*

Diviſio temporis 3. In dies, hora, minutum, hebdomas, menſis, annus, & ſeculum exorior, 3. 4. a Sol.

Q. Unde luna habeo lux ſuus?

R. Luna luceo lumen mutuatitius; igitur appareo nos jam creſco 3. jam decreſco.

Q. Qui ſtella video præter luminare duo hic?

R. Primo, video Saturnus, Jupiter, Mars, Venus, & Mercurius; hic ſum erratricus.

Secundo, video fixus ſtella, qui ſcintillo.

Steſſula exilis ſum inconſpicuus, ſine conſpicillum.

Nunquam video cometa*m*, crinitus, barbatus, caudatus.

1. Video cœlum cœruleus, & ſtella cœleſtis; celites ipſe non poſſum video.

2. Conſidero quomodo ſydus 3. ſplendeo in cœlum ſidereus: nemo deſidero ſidero.

CAP. 4.

1. Ignis noſter ſublunaris nutrio pinguedo res; primo gliſco, 3. mox flammo, tum flagro, Humidum fumo, fumigo, crepito, & diſjecto ſcintilla.

2. Ut extinguo incendium, comprimo 3. flamma, vel affundo 3. aqua ſuper is, vel 3. diſjicio 3. fomes, in.

3. *Flame doth cauſe ſmoak and ſoot.*

4. *A firebrand, a dead brand, a dead coal, and a live coal, are from fire.*

5. *All fiery meteors are ſtirred from dry exhalations; as falling ſtars, flying dragons, will a-wiſps; alſo flaſhings, lightnings, gapings.*

6. *Theſe ſteams do cauſe lightning and thunder, with a dreadful crack.*

7. *The flame is called a thunderbolt.*

1. *To burn, is not done by one way. The mildew doth ſcorch the plants, the lightning doth burn trees, and a nettle doth vehemently nettle the skin.*

CHAP. 5.

1. *The air is moved perpetually. If it wax hot, then it doth rarifie; when it waxeth cold, then it thickens; hence a gentle gale, a boiſterous ſtorm, and a whirlwind come.*

2. *The* North *and* Eaſt *winds do freeze; the* South *and* Weſt *do thaw.*

3. *The* Eteſiæ *ab blow at ſome ſet times of the year.*

4. *Earthquakes are made from the air, filling the hollow caverns, and ſeeking to break forth.*

1. *When the wind doth freely blow, it doth blow through, blow back, and blow about the duſt.*

2. *We do blow the fire with*

3. Flamma facio fumus, & fuligo.

4. Torris, titio, carbo, & pruna, ſum ab ignis.

5. Omnis Meteora igneus excito ab exhalatio ſiccus; ut ſtella cadens, draco volans, ignis fatuus, item fulgetra, coruſcatio, chaſma 3.

6. Halitus 4. iſte cieo fulgur, & tonitru, cum fragor terribilis.

7. Flamma dico 3. fulmen.

1. Urere, non fio modus unus. Uredo aduro 3. planta, fulmen aduro arbor, & urtica peruro cutis.

CAP. 5.

1. Aer agito perpetim. Si caleſco, tum rareſco; cum frigeſco, tum ſpiſſeſco; unde aura levis, procella impetuoſus, & turbo provenio.

2. Boreas 1. & Eurus gelo; Auſter 2. & Favonius remollio.

3. Eteſiæ flo tempus Status annus.

4. Terræmotus 4. fio ab aer, explens ſubterraneus caverna, & quærens erumpo 3.

1. Cum ventus libere flo, perflo, reflo, & diffio pulvis.

2. Suffio ignis flabrum, &

bel-

bellows, and we do ſo raiſe the flame by blowing to it the Air, that it ſufficeth for the melting of metals.

adeo conflo flamma, affio ille ut ſufficio 3. conflatura metallum.

CHAP. 6.

CAP. 6.

1. *The water doth ſpring from a hidden vein, it doth guſh out of a fountain, it doth trickle through chinks, it flows on plain ground.*

1. Aqua ſcaturio è latex, ſalio è fons, mano per rima, fluo in planum.

2. *Fountains are ſalt, ſharp or hot.*

2. Fons ſum ſalſus, acidus, vel calidus.

3. *Brooks, little Rivers, great Rivers, crooked Brooks, Torrents, and Land-ſtouds are made by the colleſtion of water which runneth.*

3. Rivus, fluvius, flumen, amnis, torrens, & eluvio fio collectio aqua qui fluo 3.

4. *Whirlpools, bottomleſs pits, ponds, lakes, and fens are made, where the water is deprived of a vent.*

4. Vortex, abyſſus, ſtagnum, lacus 4. & palus 3. fio ubi aqua deſtituo decurſus 4.

5. *The waves of the ſalt Sea do ſwell twice in a day with a horrible noiſe amongſt the Streights.*

5. Unde Mare ſalſus intumeſco bis de dies cum ſonitus 4. horribilis, inter fretum.

1. *The Sea doth nouriſh Sea-fiſhes. Sea-faring Men do inhabit hard by the Sea. Foreigners are beyond the Sea.*

1. Mare alo piſcis marinus. Maritimus accolo Mare. Tranſmarinus ſum trans mare.

6. *It doth make a Bay, a Promontory, an Iſle, a Peninſula joined to the Continent by a neck of Land.*

6 Facio Sinus 4. Promontorium, Inſula, Peninſula, junctus Continens iſthmus.

7. *Wateriſh vapours do cauſe miſts and clouds; whence it rains, ſnows and hails.*

7. Vapor aquoſus facio nebula, & nubes, unde pluo, ningo, & grandino.

8. *A vapour raiſed in the day, and thickned by night-cold, cauſes dew, manna, hoar-froſt.*

8. Evaporatio excitatus interdiu, & conſpiſſatus, frigedo nocturnus, do ros, manna, pruina.

9. *The dropping of a cloud is called a driſling dew; rain, a*

9. Deſtillatio nubes dico roratio, pluvia, imber, nimbus,

ſhower.

ſhower, a ſtorm, hail, and mildew.

10. *A drop doth make a bubble; many bubbles do make froth.*

Iſicles and Ice are frozen water.

11. *The ſolar Image, the lunar Image, and the Rain-bow are made by a dewy Cloud.*

CHAP. 7.

1. *The Earth hath plains, rumps, hills, rugged places, valleys, mountains, rocks, and gaping holes.*

2. *Here it hath green turf, there bare plats dry, elſewhere it hath wet plaſhes.*

3. *Here it is clayie, elſewhere it is ſandy, in other places it is ſtony.*

4. *The inward parts are full of paſſages and dens.*

5. *Clay is clammy earth, marl is fat earth.*

6. *Chalk, oker, and red lead, are the beginning of minerals.*

1. *The water doth agree to water fowl, and other water creatures.*

2. *An ewer is for men, an hog-trough for hogs, a watering place is for cattel.*

CHAP. 8.

1. *Mineral juices are bred, if mineral Moiſture do grow together only by a ſlight alteration.*

2. *Common ſalt, allom,*

nimbus, grando, & uredo.

10. Gutta facio bulla; bulla multus facio ſpuma.

Stiria & glacies ſum aqua congelatus.

11. Et iris, Parelius, paraſelene, fio è nubes roſcidus.

CAP. 7.

1. Terra habeo planities, tumulus, collis, locus fragoſus, mons, vallis, rupes, & hiatus 4.

2. Hic habeo ceſpes herbidus, ibi glabretum aridus, alibi habeo uligo udus.

3. Hic ſum argilloſus, alibi arenoſus, alibi ſaxoſus.

4. Interior pars ſum plenus meatus 4 & ſpecus 4.

5. Argilla ſum terra tenax, marga ſum terra pinguis.

6. Creta, ochra, & rubrica ſum inceptio minerale.

1. Aqua convenio avis aquaticus, & alius aquatile.

2. Aqualis ſum homo, aqualiculum ſum porcus, aquarium pecus 3.

CAP. 8.

1. Succus mineralis genero, ſi mineralis fluor coaleſco tantum alteratio leviculus.

2. Sal communis, alumen, *vitriol*

itriol, nitre, and ſaltpetre, are diſſolvable by water.

3. *Brimſtone, petrol, amber, ambergreaſe, are inflamable with fire.*

4. *Arſenick, orpin, ſandarack, cinoper and ſtibium, are to be crumbled into duſt.*

1. *Redlead is a mineral, dug out of a mine, made of mineral juice, of which a red colour is made, with which we do red thoſe things we would have redded.*

CHAP. 9.

1. *Metal made of mineral juices, is hardened into ſuch ſolidity, that it doth not melt, but with a vehement fire; and by and by again it doth thicken.*

2. *Redlead, whitelead, and litharge, are made of crude lead.*

3. *Tin, iron, ſteel, copper, and latton, are hard metals.*

4. *Silver hath droſs, but gold is moſt metal.*

5. *Talk is never made ſoft; quick-ſilver never grows hard.*

Metal-men do dig metals, and thoſe things which are of a metaline nature, out of metal-bearing Mines.

vitriolum, nitrum, & ſalpetrum, ſum liquabilis aqua.

3. Sulphur, naptha, ſuccinum, ambra, ſum inflammabilis ignis.

4. Arſenicum, auri-pigmentum, ſandaracha, cinnabaris, & ſtibuim, ſum friabilis in pulvis.

1. Minium ſum minera, erutus è minia, generatus è ſuccus mineralis, è qui miniacus color fio, qui minio qui volo ſum miniatus.

CAP. 9.

1. Metallum factus ex mineralis liquor, conduro in ſoliditas tantus, ut non liqueſco, niſi ignis acerimus, & mox rurſum conſiſto 3.

2. Minium, ceruſſa, & lithargeos fio ex plumbum crudus.

3. Stannum, ferrum, chalybs, cuprum, & orichalcum, ſum metallum durus.

4. Argentum habeo ſcoria; ſed aurum ſum puriſſimus metallum.

5. Talcum nunquam fio mollis: argentum vivum nunquam condureſco.

Metallicus eruo metallum, & id qui ſum metallaris natura, è fodina metallifer.

CHAP.

CHAP. 10.

1. *A ſtone is hardened earth; gravel and ſand are made of this.*

2. *The ſand-ſtone, the pumice, the ſlate, iſing-glaſs, the lime-ſtone, are common ſtones.*

3. *The flint, the whet-ſtone, the grind-ſtone, the hone, the ſmall whet-ſtone, or the load-ſtone, the blood-ſtone, the burniſh-ſtone, are uſeful ſtones.*

4. *A rock, a crag, and marble are great ſtones.*

5. *A Jewel is a ſmall ſtone, ſhining and gliſtering.*

6. *The Carbuncle, the Adamant, the Hiacint, the Emrald, the Jaſper; the Saphire, the Topaz, and the Ruby, are choice Gems.*

1. *Stone houſes are built of ſtone. Stony fields are ſtoned, leſt the ground do grow ſtony. He deſerves to be ſtoned, who waſtes his inheritance.*

2. *The budding trees puts forth buds. The Jeweller doth ſell Jewels.*

CAP. 10.

1. Lapis ſum terra induratus; arena & glarea fio ex hic.

2. Tophus, pumex, lapis ſciſſilis, phengites, calcarius, ſum lapis communis.

3. Silex, cos, cos verſatilis, coticula, magnes, hematites, Smyris, ſum utilis lapis.

4. Scopulus, cautes, & marmor ſum ſaxum.

5. Gemma ſum lapillus lucens & micans.

6. Carbunculus, Adamas, Hyacinthus, Smaragdus, Jaſpis, Saphirus, Topazius, & Rubinus, ſum Gemma eximius.

1. Ædes lapideus exſtruo 3. è lapis. Ager lapidoſus elapido, ne ſolum lapideſco 3. Mereor lapido, qui dilapido patrimonium.

2. Gemmaſcens arbor protrudo 3. Gemma. Gemmarius vendo 3. Gemma.

CHAP. 11.

1. *A Plant bumps forth out of the Earth, to which cleaving with his root, ſucking in moiſture by his hairy ſtrings, and converting it into juice, it doth digeſt it, and it doth grow.*

2. *It hath an hairy root, a rindy ſtump, and leavy branches, and it is divided into herbs, trees, and ſhrubs.*

CAP. 11.

1. Planta protubero è terra, qui adhærens radix imbibens humor fibra, & convertens in ſuccus, digero is, & vireſco.

2. Habeo radix fibratus ſtipes corticoſus, & ramuſculus folioſus; & divido in herba, arbor, & frutex.

3. *Toad-*

3. *Toad-ſtools are the rudiments of plants: Some are eatable, others are poyſonous; the puff is called the brawn of the Earth.*

3. Fungus ſum rudimentum planta: quidam ſum edulis, quidam ſum virulentus; tuber dico callus terra.

1. *A planter doth pluck up plants out of the Nurſery, leſt beaſts ſhould crop the boughs, or undermine them.*

1. Plantarius explanto planta è plantarium, ne pecus 3. deplanto ramus, vel ſupplanto is.

2. *No plant doth want a root: ſome are very rooty, and are hardly plucked up by the root, if they be well rooted.*

2. Planta nullus careo radix; quidam ſum admodum radicoſus, & difficulter eradico, ſi bene radicatus ſum.

CHAP. 12.

1. *An herb is either a nouriſhing herb, or a garland herb, or a phyſick herb.*

2. *Nouriſhing herbs, are graſs, growing of it ſelf, or herbs ſowen.*

3. *Herbs ſowen are pot-herbs, or they are corn-fruits.*

4. *Pot-herbs afford leaves, or roots, or pot-herb-fruits.*

5. *Corn-fruits do bring grains in ears, or in huſen, or in cods.*

6. *Flax, hemp, and nettles, are appurtenances of corn-fruits.*

7. *Sauce herbs do afford leaves, grains, flowers, or roots.*

8. *They do make garlands, chaplets, and noſegays of ſweet herbs.*

9. *Medicine herbs are garden herbs, wood herbs, or field herbs.*

CAP. 12.

1. Herba ſum vel alimentarius herba, vel coronarius herba, vel medicamentarius herba.

2. Herba alimentarius ſum gramen ſponte naſcens, vel herba ſativus.

3. Herba ſativus ſum olus 3. vel fruges.

4. Olus 3. præbeo folium, vel radix, vel oleraceus fructus 4.

5. Fruges adhero granum in ſpica, vel in panicula, vel in ſiliqua.

6. Linum, canabis, & urtica ſum additamentum fruges.

7. Herba condimenturius do folium, granum, flos, vel radix.

8. Vieo ſertum, corolla, & ſervia ex herba odoratus.

9. Herba medicamentoſus ſum hortenſis herba, vel herba ſilveſtris, vel campeſtris herba.

10. *Some*

10. *Some herbs have the force of purging, others of poysoning, others of stupifying.*

11. *Some herbs do grow in the water; the pory spunge doth grow under the water.*

12. *The Herbalist doth gather herbs in a herby field where they grow: Grass cattel are fatter than a grass goose.*

CHAP. 13.

1. *A plant, growing wood, is called a shrub.*

2. *The hazel, the ivy, the bullace, the elder-tree, the holly-tree, the rose-tree, the eglantine-tree, the vine, the goosberry-tree, the barberry bush, the red goosberry bush, the bramble, and the hindberry bush, are most known to us.*

3. *The cinnamon tree giveth cinnamon; the liquorish tree a sweet root.*

4. *The balm tree doth drop balsam; the cotton tree doth discover about the kernels a bottom of woolt.*

5. *The rush, the bulrush, and the red, are fenny shrubs.*

6. *Butcher's broom, wallwort, heath, spikenard, lavender, rue, sage, rosemary, wormwood, mugworth, and myrtle, are under-shrubs.*

A shrubby field is cleansed from shrubs, and under-shrubs; yet they grow again.

10. Quidam herba habeo vi purgo, alius veneno, alius stupertacio.

11. Herba quidam innascor 3. aqua; spongia fistulosus nascor sub aqua.

12. Herbarius colligo herba in campus herbosus ubi herbesco: pecus herbaticus sum pinguior anser herbilis.

CAP. 13.

1. Stirps, ligneſcens, dico frutex.

2. Corylus, Hædera, prunellus, sambucus, paliurus, rosa, vitis, cynosbatos, grossularia oxyacantha, ribes, rubus, ideus, sum notissimus nos.

3. Cinnamon do cinnamonum; glycyrrhiza do radicula mellitus.

4. Balsamum distillo opobalsamum; gossipium detego circa nucleus glomus lana.

5. Juncus, scirpus, & arundo sum frutex paluſtris.

6. Ruscus, ebulus, erica, nardus, lavendula, ruta, salvia, rosmarinus, absynthium, artemisia, & myrtillus sum suffrutex.

Ager fruticosus repurgo à frutex, & suffrutex; tamen refruticor.

CHAP.

CHAP. 14.

1. *A tree hath a bark, a rind, a white sap, the pulp, and the pith.*

2. *Wood is either cleavable, or limber, or brittle, for a several use.*

3. *Leaves are veny, or downy, or notched: they do fall about winter.*

4. *Shady trees do darken green arbours.*

5. *Barren trees do minister fuel for the hearth; or matter for buildings, or twigs for baskets.*

6. *Fruit-bearing trees are either pome-bearing trees; or berry-bearing trees, or nut-bearing trees, or spice-bearing trees.*

7. *Rosin trees do drop rosin, of which pitch and tar are made.*

8. *The graft buddeth, the bud doth thrust forth a flower; at last the fruit groweth.*

9. *A grove, a forrest, a cops, and a thicket, are called a wood.*

A fruitful Orchard doth yield fruit from fruit-bearing trees; which are laid up in fruit-chambers.

CHAP. 15.

1. *A living creature is endued with life, sense, and free motion.*

2. *They do receive life by being born.*

CAP. 14.

1. Arbor habeo cortex, liber alburnum, pulpa, & medulla.

2. Lignum sum vel fissilis, vel lentus, vel fragilis, pro usus 4. varius.

3. Folium sum venosus, vel lanuginosus, vel crenatus: decido sub hyems.

4. Umbrifer arbor opaco viretum.

5. Sterilis arbor ministro pabulum focus; vel materia ædificium, vel vimen corbis.

6. Frugifer arbor sum vel pomifer, vel nucifer, vel baccifer, vel aromatifer.

7. Resinosa extillo resina, ex qui pix & axungia fio.

8. Surculus gemmo, gemma protrudo 3. flos; tandem & fructus cresco 3.

9. Nemus 3. saltus 4. sylva, cædua, & lucus, dico 3. sylva.

Hortus fructuosus do fructus 4. ex arbor fructifer; qui recondo 3. in fructuaria.

CAP. 15.

1. Animal sum præditus vita, sensus 4. & liber motus 4.

2. Accipio vita nascor.

3. *They*

3. *They do exerciſe ſenſe chiefly for the ſake of nouriſhment.*

3. Exerceo ſenſus 4. potiſſimum cauſa alimentum.

4. *They uſe motion to proſecute good, and to ſhun evil.*

4. Adhibeo motus 4. ad proſequor bonum, & fugio 3. malum.

5. *When a living creature doth not move it ſelf, either it lyes down, or it ſits, or it ſtands.*

5. Quando animal non moveo ſe, aut cubo, aut ſedeo, aut ſto.

6. *The oyſter, ſhell-fiſh, and the purple fiſh, do move themſelves by panting only.*

6. Oſtrea, concha, & purpura moveo ſe palpito duntaxat.

7. *Worms, as mites, magots, moths, book-worms, timber-worms, earth-worms, do move themſelves by crawling.*

7. Vermis, ut acarus, tarmes, tinea, blatta, teredo, lumbricus, promoveo ſe repo 3.

8. *Lice, fleas, ticks, wall-lice, lopes, bear-worms, ants and ſpiders are more nimble inſects.*

8. Pediculus, pulex, ricinus, cimex, oniſcus, ſcolopendra, formica, & aranea, ſum inſectum expeditior.

9. *The common ſnake, the wood-ſnake, the water-ſnake, the moſt venomous adder, the dart-ſnake, the viper, the amphisbena, and the baſilisk do creep by an arched winding of their long body.*

9. Anguis communis, coluber ſylvaticus, natrix aquaticus, aſpis venenoſiſſimus, jaculus, vipera, amphisbena, & baſiliſcus, ſerpo 3. ſinuatio arcuatus, corpus longus.

10. *The lizard, the evet, the ſwift, the ſalamander, and the ſcorpion, are wont to be reckoned to ſerpents.*

10. Lacerta, ſeps, ſtellio, ſalamandra, & ſcorpio ſoleo annumero ſerpens.

1. *Life doth inliven every living creature, that it may ſhew it ſelf alive by its animal functions; but the ſoul doth make a Man brisk with liveliness.*

1. Anima animo animal omnis, ut poſſum oſtendo ſe animatus functio animalis: ſed animus efficio. 3. homo animoſus animoſitas.

2. *A courageous Man is equanimous; a coward is eaſily diſmayed, and is made half dead, yea, he is like to a dead Man.*

2. Magnanimus ſum æquanimus; puſillanimus facile exanimo, & tedeo 3. ſemi-animis, imò ſum ſimilis inanimis homo.

CHAP.

CHAP. 16.

1. *Birds are airy living creatures; they are winged, feathered, and beaked.*

2. *They are two footed, the bat being excepted.*

3. *They do pick up meat with their beak, and they do fill their crop.*

4. *They do build neſts in unacceſſible places, and they do hatch naked young ones by ſitting on them.*

5. *The eſtrich is the greateſt bird, the wren is the leaſt, the Eagle is the moſt generous, the lapwing is the moſt deſpicable, the peacock is the moſt beautiful, and the owl is the moſt ugly.*

6. *The cock, and the hen, the turkycock, the turky-hen, and the pidgeon, are home-bred birds; ſo alſo a peacock.*

7. *Do thou reckon ſwallows, ſparrows, jackdaws, crows, pies, keſtrils, geeſe and ducks, to home-bred birds.*

8. *The lark, the tufted lark, the patridge, the buſtard, and crane, are field birds.*

9. *Pheaſants, heathcocks, ringdoves, and turtle-doves, are wood birds.*

10. *We diſtinguiſh leſſer birds by their food; the leaſt birds are ſinging birds, feeding on ſeeds, and are called Oſcines.*

11. *Parrots, ſtares, and blackbirds do imitate Man's voice.*

12. *The hawk, the ſparrow-hawk, the faulcon, the buzard, the kite, the vulture, and the raven, are ravenous birds.*

CAP. 16.

1. Avis ſum animans aerius; ſum pennatus, plumatus, & roſtratus.

2. Sum bipes, veſpertilio excipitus.

3. Peto cibarium roſtrum & refercio ingluvies.

4. Nidifico in locus inacceſſus, & excludo 3. pullus implumis incubo.

5. Struthio ſum maximus avis, regulus ſum minimus, aquila ſum generoſiſſimus, upupa ſum deſpicatiſſimus, pavo ſum formoſiſſimus, noctua ſum deformiſſimus.

6. Gallus & gallina, gallus & numidicus, meleagris, & columbus ſum avis vernaculus, ſic etiam pavo.

7. Annumero hirundo, paſſer, monedula, cornix, pica, tinnunculus, anſer, & anas, avis domeſticus.

8. Alauda, caſſita, perdix, tarda, & grus ſum avis campeſtris.

9. Phaſianus, attagen, palumbes, & turtur ſum avis ſylveſtris.

10. Diſtinguo minor avis victus; minimus avis ſum cantatrix, victitans ſemen, & appello oſcen.

11. Pſittacus, ſturnus & merula imitor vox humanus.

12. Accipiter, niſus, falco, buteo, milvus, vultur, & corvus ſum avis rapax.

13. *The ſwan, the cormorant, the pelican, the bittern, the teal, the didapper, and the ſea gull, water fowl.*

14. *The heron, the ſtork, the ſea cob, and the wagtail, are fiſh eaters.*

15. *Bees, waſps, hornets, flies, gnats, gad bees, and breeſes, are flying inſects.*

16. *Graſhoppers, locuſts, and crickets, are not unlike.*

1. *Birds, and flying things do fly with a divers flight: they do fly up into trees, and down: they do fly from their neſts; they fly about, and they fly to them again.*

2. *They fly out from a wood, they fly over fields, they fly into paſtures, one flying before.*

3. *If they have a tree before them, ſome fly by, ſome fly through, ſome fly over, ſome fly up, at laſt all fly away.*

13. Olor, corvus aquaticus, pelicanus, butio, querquedula, mergus, & fulica ſum avis aquaticus.

14. Ardea, ciconia, gavia, & moticilla ſum piſcivorus.

15. Apis, veſpa, crabro, muſca, culex, tabanus, & aſilus, ſum inſectum volans.

16. Cicada, locuſta, grillus, non ſum abſimilis.

1. Volucris, & volatile volo volatus varius: ſubvolo in arbor, & devolo: provolo è nidus ſuus; circumvolo & revolo ad is.

2. Evolo è ſylva, pervolo campus, involo paſcuum, unus prævolans.

3. Si habeo arbor obvius, alius prætervolo, alius pervolo alius ſupervolo, tandem omni avolo.

CHAP. 17.

1. *Fiſhes have fins inſtead of a feet; they have gills inſtead of a neck; and they have a ſwollen bladder to ſwim more eaſily.*

2. *The ſcaly fiſhes have ſpawn, the ſmooth fiſhes are long and ſlippery.*

3. *The flounder, the ſturgeon, the dace, the gudgeon, the bleak, the perch, the trout, the ſmelt, the barbel, the mullet, are river fiſhes; ſo minnores, and banſticles, the leaſt of all fiſhes.*

CAP. 17.

1. Piſcis habeo pinna loco pes; habeo branchia loeus collum; & habeo veſica turgida ad fluitandum facilius.

2. Piſcis ſquamoſus habeo ovum piſcis; glaber ſum oblongus & lubricus.

3. Silurus, acipenſer, apua gobius, alburnus, perca, trutta thymallus, barbus, mullus ſuvi fluviaticus piſcis; ſic giruli & trachuri, minimus omnis piſcis.

4. *The pike, the carp, the bream, the tench, the gilthead, are pond fiſhes.*

5. *Herring, plaice, aberdine, ſalmon, and thornback, are Sea fiſhes, and they are egg breeders.*

6. *The Sea monſters are live breeders; as the ſea calf, the dolphin, the ork, the whale, the ſword fiſh.*

7. *The ſea ſpiders, the polipus, the cuttle, have neither blood nor prickles.*

8. *The crevifiſhes, the lobſters, the crabs, the ſhrimbs, are called ſwimming creatures.*

9. *The horſe leach, the water ſpider, and the water briſtle, are inſects of this element.*

1. *Fiſhers do catch fiſhes in fiſhy rivers, and fiſh ponds with fiſh nets; alſo with angle-rods, lines and hooks.*

2. *The fiſher-men do ſell in a fiſh market, fiſhy meat.*

4. Lucius, carpo, ciprimus, tinca, coracinus ſum lacuſtris piſcis.

5. Halec, paſſer, aſellus, ſalmo, raia, ſum pelagicus piſcis, & ſum oviparus.

6. Cetus ſum viviparus; ut phoca, delphinus, orca, balæna, xiphia.

7. Aranea marinus, polipus, loligo, habeo nec ſanguis nec ſpina.

8. Cancer, cammarus, locuſta, ſquilla, ſum natatilé cruſtatus.

9. Hirude, tipula, ſeta aquaticus, ſum inſectum hic elementum.

1. Piſcator expiſco piſcis, in piſcoſus amnis, & in piſcina piſcatorius rete; item rundo, ſeta, & hamus.

2. Piſcarius vendo in piſcatia, caro piſcinus.

CHAP. 18.

1. *Four footed creatures have hairs, ſhagged locks, or wooll, or briſtles, or ſcales for a covering.*

2. *Some four footed creatures are horned; they chew the cud, they have four ventricles, the maw, the tripes, the hony tripe, and the entrails; they have tallow inſtead of fat.*

3. *Four footed creatures are wild, or tame.*

4. *The bull, the cow, the*

CAP. 18.

1. Quadrupes habeo pilus, vel villus, vel lana, vel ſeta, vel quama, pro integumentum.

2. Quidam quadrupes ſum cornutus, rumino cibus; habeo quatuor ventriculus, rumen, reticulum, echinum, omaſum, habeo ſebum locus adeps.

3. Quadrupes ſum ferus, vel manſuetus.

4. Taurus, vacca, virulus,

calf, the heifer, the ſteer, the ſheep, the lamb, the ram, the wether, the he-goat, the gelt-goat, the kid, and the ſhe-goat, are called cattle.

juvenca, buculus, ovis, agnus, aries 3. vervex, hircus, caper, hœdus, & capra, dico pecus 3.

5. *Bore-pigs, hogs, barrow-hogs, pigs, ſhots, ſows, are briſtly.*

4. Verres *m.* porcus, maialis, procellus, nefrens, ſus 3. ſum ſetoſus.

6. *The camel, the horſe, the gelding, the aſs, are labouring beaſts.*

6. Camelus, equus, cantherius, aſellus, ſum jumentum.

7. *The dog does keep the houſe; the cats do catch mice.*

7. Canis cuſtodio domus f. catus capto mus, 3. m.

1. *A two footed creature, a four footed, flat footed creatures, many footed creatures, do go ſtep by ſtep, unleſs they are hindred with fetters.*

1. Bipes, quadrupes, palmipes, multipes, gradior pedetentim, niſi impedio compes, f.

2. *Lowſie perſons have the lowſie diſeaſe from lice, which have ſix little feet.*

2. Pediculoſus habeo morbus pedicularis à pediculus qui habeo ſex pediolus.

3. *Footman doth follow a ſurveigher nimbly; who hath a meaſure, a foot long, half a foot long, an hand breadth long, ten foot long.*

3. Pediſequus ſequor decempedator expedité; qui habeo menſura pedalis, ſemi-pedalis, palmipedalis, decem-pedalis.

4. *He ought to remove impediments from foot ſoldiers, and to afford neceſſaries, who doth expect a quick diſpatch.*

4. Debeo amolior impedimentum à pedes, & ſuppedito neceſſarium, qui expecto expeditio.

CHAP. 19.

CAP. 19.

1. *The elephant doth afford Ivory: he draweth his food to him with his trunk.*

1. Elephas do ebur; attraho pabulum ad ſe proboſcis.

2. *The rhinoceros is arrayed with bony ſcales; he doth ſkirmiſh with the elephant.*

2. Rhinoceros induo ſquamma oſſeus; prælior cum barrus.

3. *The buffal, the oror, the bugul, the unicorn, the elk, the ſtag, the hind, fallow deer, the ibex, the wild goat, the roe buck are horned.*

3. Bubalus, urus, bonaſus, unicornis, alces, cervus, cerva, dama, ibex, rupicapra, capreolus ſum cornutus.

4. *The*

4. *The lion, the leopard, the panther, the tiger, the lynx, the bear, the wolf, and the fox, are called ſavage beaſts.*

5. *The ape, and the monkey are imitaters of humane actions.*

6. *The hare, and the coney do ſleep with open eyes.*

7. *The hedge-hog and the porcupin, do ſet up their briſiles.*

8. *The catamountain, and the civet cat, do ſweat out musk.*

9. *The wild cat, the marten, the ſable, the ermin, the fitchow, the fervet, the wezel, the ſquirrel and the badger are good for furs.*

10. *The rat, the field mouſe, all mice, and the mole, do dig holes for themſelves.*

11. *The beaver, the otter, the crocodile, the tortoiſe, the frog, the toad, and the rudock are amphibious creatures.*

1. *A horn is as it were a horny branch, growing to a horn in the head of a horned creature.*

CHAP. 20.

1. *Hitherto we have ſurveyed the creatures; now let us view man, who is called an embryo, an infant, a boy, a ſtripling, a young man, a man, an old man, a toothleſs dotard.*

2. *Thus the race of Man's life is quickly finiſhed; yet*

4. Leo, pardus, panther, tigris, lynx, urſus, lupus, & vulpes, dico fera.

5. Simia, & cercopithécus ſum imitatrix actio humanus.

6. Lepus, & cuniculus dormio oculus patens.

7. Erinaceus, & hyſtrix erigo aculeus.

8. Gazella, & catus zibethicus exſudo moſchus.

9. Catus ſilveſtris, martes, martel Scythicus, muſtela alpinus, muſtela fœtidus, viverra, muſtela domeſticus, ſciurus, & meles, valeo ad pellicea.

10. Sorex ſcytata, mus omnis, & talpa, cavo foramen fe.

11. Fiber, lutra, crocodilus, teſtudo, rana, bufo, & calamita, ſum quadrupes amphibius.

11. Cornu ſum quaſi ramus corneus, coaleſcens in caput cornutus animal.

CAP. 20.

1. Haſtenus colluſtro creatura; nunc ſpeculor homo, quidico embryo, infans, puer, adoleſcens, juvenis, vir, ſenex, edentulus ſenecio.

2. Ita curriculus vita humanus cito perago, tamen

great things are committed to us here mainly; that we may be prepared for eternity: learn therefore this proverb, Know thy ſelf.

1. *A Man doth act courteouſly, unleſs he be unhumane.*

2. *A cunning Man knoweth many things, and diſtinguiſheth notions; he doth acknowledge, he doth learn unknown things by certain notes.*

CHAP. 21.

1. *No Man can ſufficiently admire the frame of our body, if it be looked upon joint by joint.*

2. *Double members are placed on the ſide againſt one another: ſingle members are placed in the midſt, the more excellent members are placed in the higheſt place, or in the inmoſt place, the baſe members are placed in the loweſt place, or in the outmoſt place.*

3. *Do thou obſerve in the head, the hair, the face, the forehead, the temples, the eyes, the eye-corners, the apple of the eyes, the eye-lids, the eye brow, the hair upon the eye-brow: alſo take notice of the ears; the laps of the ears, the noſe, the noſtrils, the cheeks, the jaw-bones, the lips, and the chin.*

4. *The former part of the neck is the throat, the hinder part is the neck, and the middle next the head is the nape.*

5. *Thou mayeſt obſerve in the trunk, the breaſt, the navil, the groin, the privities, the back, the*

magnum demando nos hic maxime, ut præparo æternitas: diſco igitur Proverbium hic, Noſco tu ipſe.

1. Homo ago humaniter, niſi ſum inhumanus.

2. Gnarus novi multum, & internoſco notio; agnoſco, cognoſco ignotum nota certus.

CAP. 21.

1. Nemeo queo ſatis demiror compages corpus 3. noſter ſi ſpecto articulatim.

2. Membrum binus loco ad latus 3. ex adverſum: membrum ſingulus loco per medium, membrum præſtabilior loco locus ſupremus, vel intimus: ſequior membrum loco in locus infimus, vel extimus.

3. Obſervo in caput, capillus, facies, frons, tempus 3. oculus, hircus, pupilla, palpebra, cilium, ſupercilium; etiam animadverto auris, auricula, naſus, nares, gena, mala, labium, & mentum.

4. Pars anterior collum ſum jugulum, pars poſterior ſum cervix, & medius proxime caput, nucha.

5. Tu poſſum obſervo in truncus, pectus umbilicus, inguen, verenda, tergum, *ſhoulders,*

ſhoulders, the ridge, the loyns, the buttock, the armpits, and the flanks.

6. The arms do contain the cubit, and the arm: that part is the elbow, or thence to the wriſt, this from the elbow to the ſhoulder.

7. The left hand, and the right hand do contain the hollow, the palm, the fiſt, the thumb, the fore-finger, the middle finger, the ring finger, the little finger; theſe have joynts, knuckles and nails.

8. Thou mayeſt ſee the ſame things in left-handed Men, and ambidexters.

9. The thighs, the knees, the hams, the ſhanks, the calfs of the leg, the paſtern, the ancles, the heel, the ball of the foot; the upper part, the ſole, and the great toe are below the hips.

The members in the body are covered with membranes. Parchment books are durable.

humerus, dorſum, lumbus, nates, axilla, & hypocondria.

6. Brachium contineo cubitus, & lacertus, iſte pars ſum cubitus, vel inde ad carpus, hic à cubitus ad humerus.

7. Dextra & ſiniſtra contineo vola, palma, pugnus, pollex, index, verpus, annularis, auricularis; hic habeo articulus, condylus, & unguis m.

8. Tu poſſum video idem, in ſcævola, & in ambidexter.

9. Femur, genu poples, crus, 3. ſura, ſuffrago, talus, calcaneus, planta convexus, ſolum, & hallus ſum infra coxa.

Membrum in corpus obtego membrana. Liber membranaceus ſum durabilis.

CHAP. 22.

1. The bones are about three hundred. They are divided into the bones of the head, into the bones of the body, and into the bones of the limbs.

2. The jaw bones are faſtned to the skull; they do contain thirty two teeth; eight fore teeth, four dog teeth, and twenty grinders.

3. The bones of one hand are thirty two; the bones of a foot are only thirty; the great bones do contain marrow in their cavities, the leſſer bones do contain juice; all bones are covered with little films.

CAP. 22.

1. Os n. ſum circiter trecenti. Divido in os caput, in os truncus, in os artus 4.

2. Maxilla affigo calvaria; contineo dens triginto duo: octo incifor, quatuor caninus, & viginti molaris.

3. Os manus unus ſum triginta duo, os pes m. ſum tantum triginta; os major contineo medulla in cavitas, os minor contineo ſuccus; os omnis contego membranula.

4. *The bones do hang together by joints: the head of one bone is thruſt into the cup of the other, a griſtle being put between; every joint is tied about with moſt firm ligaments.*

Bones, laid up in a charnel-houſe bone by bone, do endure long. Fiſhes are boned.

CHAP. 23.

1. *The fleſh doth cloath the anatomy of our body, and is parted into four hundred and five muſcles.*

2. *The brain is covered with a double film; the marrow of the back doth proceed from it, and all the branches of the nerves do divide themſelves from this over the whole body.*

3. *The breſt is above the fleſhy partition, the belly is below it.*

4. *The heart, the great artery, and the lungs are the upper entrail.*

5. *The ſtomach with the call, the liver, with the bladder of the gall, the ſpleen, the kidneys, the bladder of urine, are the bowels of the paunch.*

1. *A carnal Man doth take care of his fleſhy body. A butcher doth ſell fleſh in the butchery.*

2. *The hang-man doth torment offenders in the priſon.*

4. Os cohæreo articulatim; caput os unus inſero cotyla alter, interpoſitus; cartilago articulus quilibet circumligo ligamentum firmiſſimus.

Os, repoſitus in oſſuarium oſſiculatim duro diu, Piſcis exoſſo.

CAP. 23.

1. Caro circumveſtio ſceletos 2. corpus noſter, & diſpertio in muſculus quadringinti & quinque.

2. Cerebrum convelo meninx geminus; medulla ſpinalis exeo ab hic, & ramus omnis nervus divido ſe ab hic per corpus totus.

3. Thorax ſum ſuper ſeptum tranſverſus, venter ſum infra ille.

4. Cor, aorta magnus, & pulmo, ſum præcordia p.

5. Stomachus cum omentum, jecur cum veſicula, fel, lien m. ren, veſica urinarius ſum viſcera p. abdomen.

1. Carnalis curo corpus carnoſus. Carnarius vendo caro in carnarium.

2. Carnifex excarnifico facineroſus in carnificina.

CHAP.

CHAP. 24.

1. *The fleſh is moiſtened with r humours; blood, phlegm, cho- and melancholy.*

2. *A diverſity of temperament brought to us according to the dominancy of the humours.*

3. *The natural ſpirit, the vital rit, and the animal ſpirit, are de of the moſt refined blood.*

4. *The natural ſpirit diſtributeth riſhment, the vital imparteth vely heat, and the animal di- eth ſenſe and motion.*

1. *The thief doth remove, and y away other Mens goods in a ment, unleſs they lay them aſide. thy ſelf forward in learning, hou doſt expect promotion.*

2. *The wagtail doth move her with a continual motion.*

CHAP. 25.

1. *All the members are nouriſh- with blood made in this pro- the meat is let down from cheek puff into the ſtomach gh the gullet, where the firſt ction is made.*

2. *The chile is let down into mall guts, where it is ſtrain- more purely, the dregs being out.*

3. *The ſecond concoction is made he liver, where the threefold ements are removed.*

CAP. 24.

1. Caro udo quatuor humor; ſanguis, pituita, cholera, & melancholia.

2. Diverſitas temperamentum induco nos pro præpollentia humor.

3. Spiritus naturalis, ſpiritus vitalis, & ſpiritus animalis fio è ſanguis depuratiſſimus.

4. Spiritus naturalis diſtribuo nutrimentum, vitalis communico calor vivificus, & animalis dirigo ſenſus 4. & motus 4.

1. Fur amoveo, & ſubmoveo aliena p. in momentum, niſi illi p. removeo. Promove tu ipſe in doctrina, ſi expecto promotio.

2. Moticilla motito cauda ſuus perpes motus 4.

CAP. 25.

1. Membrum omnis nutrio ſanguis factus proceſſus 4. hic alimentum dimitto è bucca in ſtomachus per gula, ubi concoctio primus fio.

2. Chilus dimitto in lactes p. ubi eliquo purius, fœces ejectus.

3. Concoctio ſecundus fio in hepar, ubi excrementum triuum à moveo.

4. *The wheyie part goeth to the reins through the white veins to the bladder; the milt draweth the muddy part, the bladder of the gall receiveth the more inflamed parcels: the third concoction is made, whilſt every member doth aſſimulate the blood to it ſelf by a gentle clinging together.*

4. Seroſum meo 1. ad re
per vena albus ad veſica; lie
m. attraho turbidum, verſi
fel recepto porticuncula inflam
matior: concoctio tertius fi
dum membrum quivis aſſimu
ſanguis ſe agglutinatio lentus.

5. *The excrements of this third concoction are expelled by ſweat, ſpittle, ſnivel, ſneeſing.*

6. *Hunger is when the maw doth ſhrivel up it ſelf, becauſe it is wanting of food.*

5. Excrementum concoc
tertius expello per ſudor, ſp
tus, mucus, ſternutatio.

6. Eſuries ſum, cum ſtom
chus corrugo ſe, quia ſum
digus alimentum.

1. *I do promiſe to ſend my ſervant to thee, if thou wilt admit him; I will diſmiſs, and ſend back thy ſon, though he hath committed a fault, now he is humble.*

1. Promitto mitto ſer
meus ad tu, ſi tu admitto
dimitto, & remitto filius tu
licit committo culpa, nunc ſ
demiſſus.

2. *I did ſend before a friend, who hath loſt his darts: ſend forth thy foot-boy, that he may ſeek them without intermiſſion.*

2. Præmitto amicus, qui
mitto miſſile; emitto pedi
quus, ut quæro ſine intermiſſ

CAP. 26.

1. *The vital ſpirit is diſtributed from the heart through the arteries into all the members.*

2. *The heart doth pant continually by reaſon of heat; therefore the lungs do draw in the cold air, that it may refreſh the heart.*

3. *A channel is made of griſtly rings, leſt the breath may be ſtopped.*

4. *The top of this rough artery*

CAP. 26.

1. Spiritus vitalis diſtribuo
cor per arteria in membr
omnis.

2. Cor palpito continen
præ calor; igitur pulmo a
ho aer frigidiuſculus, ut r
gero cor.

3. Canalis ſum factus ex
nulus cartilagineus, ne reſp
tio intercipio.

4. Summitas arteriæ hic a

a little cleft like to a pipe, ſo it is the inſtrument alſo of voice.

habeo rimula, ſimilis fiſtula, & ſic ſum inſtrumentum ſimul vox.

The various daſhing of the d, and the ſeveral ſhaping of mouth doth make an articu- voice: Therefore brutes do e but one ſound; but Man ſigh, groan, moan, wail, mut- whiſper, bawl.

5. Alliſus 4. varius ſonus, & configuratio varius os facio vox articularus; Ergo brutum facio tantum ſonus unus; ſed homo poſſum ſuſpirio, gemo, ploro, ejulo, muſſo, ſuſurro, clamo.

The guggle doth ſtop the tle of the wind-pipe, when meat is carried down into gullet.

6. Gurgulio obturo larynx trachea, quum alimentum ingeritur œſophagus.

The almonds of the ears the fountains of ſpittle.

7. Tonſilla ſum fons ſaliva.

The tribune, who is head of tribe, doth gather tribute; he not return it, but he doth ribute it amongſt the ſoldi- he doth attribute the honour imſelf, that they may contri- their aſſiſtance to him.

1. Tribunus qui ſum caput tribus 4. colligo tributum; non retribuo, ſed diſtribuo inter miles; attribuo honor ſe, ut ille contribuo auxilium is.

CHAP. 27.

CAP. 27.

The brain is the ſeat of the nal ſpirit, which doth run ugh the nerves over all the bo- and they do cauſe, that we know whatſoever touches us, t it is.

1. Cerebrum ſum ſedes ſpiritus 4. animalis, qui excurro per nervus, per corpus totus; & facio, ut cognoſco, quicquid contingo nos, quale ſum.

Pleaſure, pain, tickling, itch, are from touching.

2. Voluptas, dolor, titillatio, & pruritus 4. ſum a tactus 4.

Taſting doth examine a et thing and bitter, a ſharp g and a ſavoury thing.

3. Guſtus 4. examino dulce & amarum, acidum, & ſapidum.

Smelling doth diſcern odors.

4. Olfactus diſcrimino odor.

The ſhop of hearing is in ears, where there is the

5. Officina auditus ſum in auris, ubi ſum ſtapes, incus 3. is

ſtirrup

ſtirrup, the anvil, and the hammer; it doth difference ſounds, as an echo, a ſong, a craſh, a crack, a rumbling or a tinkling.

5. We difference colours by the ſight. White and black are the extream colours, the other colours are middling ones.

6. That thou may'ſt know that thou doſt perceive, three inward ſenſes are given to us. 1. The common ſenſe is under the fore part of the head. 2. The fancy is under the crown. 3. The memory is under the hinder part.

7. The animal ſpirit doth give local motion by running through the nerves, and filling the muſcles; but it doth ſeek to reſt when it is weary, which thing we do call ſleep: this doth refreſh all the ſpirits, but overmuch watching doth weary more than want of food.

1. We do perceive preſent ſenſible things with our ſenſes; we do preſage future things, we do aſſent and conſent to true things, by degrees ſome ſo diſſent.

CHAP. 28.

1. The ſenſes do perceive only preſent objects, but the mind doth pierce to abſent things. It hath reaſon, a will, and an attempting faculty. Theſe three do make a Man differ from a beaſt, yea, Men do differ from Men.

2. An induſtrious, inge-

& malleolus diſcrimino ſo
ut echo, cantio, fragor, cre
tus 4. fremitus 4. vel tin
tus 4.

5. Diſcrimino color viſus
Albus & niger 2. ſum ex
mus, reliquus color ſum in
medius.

6. Ut ſentio quod tu ſen
ſenſus tres internus ſum da
nos. 1. Senſus communis ſ
ſub ſinciput. 2. Phantaſia ſ
ſub vertex. 3. Memoria ſ
ſub occiput.

7. Spiritus 4. animalis o
ror motus 4. localis diſcu
per nervus, & impléo muſ
lus; ſed quæro quieſco, qu
ſum feſſus, quod voco ſomn
hic reficio ſpiritus 4. omnis,
gilia autem nimius fatigo
quam media.

1. Sentio res 5. preſens ſ
ſilis ſenſus 4. præſentio fut
res, aſſentio & conſentiores
rus, ſenſim quidam diſſentio.

CAP. 28.

1. Senſus 4. tantum pe
pio 3. objectum preſens,
mens penetro ad abſens.
beo ratio, voluntas, & ani
Hoc tria p. facio 3. homo
fero à brutum, imo homo
fero abs homo.

2. Induſtrius, ingenio

us, cunning, skilful, experien-
, diſcreet, wiſe and crafty Man
h differ from a careleſs, block-
, dull, improvident Man.

3. A wiſe Man hath knowledge
ſenſe, reaſon or faith; he doth
nder at an unknown thing, and
doth pry into a pleaſant thing.

4. A fool hath error, opinion,
miſe, doubting, miſtake and
orance.

5. It is the property of the will,
love and deſire good things, to
e and refuſe evil things: neg-
t or loathing of good, do come
m the miſtakes of the under-
nding.

6. The mind hath different paſ-
ns, when good things are abſent,
en they are preſent, and when
y are taken away; alſo when
il things are about to come, and
en they have come.

7. It is not always affected in
e ſame manner in other Mens
d things and evil things.

8. The mind is called conſcience,
rned to its own ſelf, and to its
n actions; it is made an in-
mer, a witneſs, a judge and
ecutioner.

1. Affection doth fail, if we
not effect and perfect that
ich we deſire.

2. The plague doth infect and
ll ſuddenly, unleſs God doth
nder. Medicines do not refreſh,
profit dying Men.

ſolers, gnarus, expertus, prudens, ſapiens, & aſturus homo, differo à ſocors, ſtupidus, hebes, improvidus homo.

3. Sapiens habeo ſcientia ſenſus 4. ratio, vel fides 3. miror ignotum, & rimor volupe.

4. Stultus habeo error, opinio, ſuſpicio, dubitatio, hallucinatio, & ignorantia.

5. Sum voluntas amo & volo bonum, odi & nolo malum: neglectus vel faſtidium bonum venio ex aberratio intellectio.

6. Animus habeo paſſio varius, cum bonum abſum, cum adſum, & cum eripio; etiam cum malum ſum, venturus, & cum obvenio.

7. Non ſemper ſum affectus modus idem in bonum alienus, aut malum.

8. Mens dico conſcientia, obverſus ſe ipſe, & actio ſuus; & fio index, teſtis m. judex, & tortor.

1. Affectus 4. deficio 3. ſi non poſſum efficio 3. & perficio, quod cupio 3.

2. Peſtis inficio & conficio conteſtum, niſi Deus officio. Medicamentum non reficio, nec proficio moriens.

CHAP.

CHAP. 29.

1. *Some Men are plump, handſome and ſtrong; others are lean, ill-favoured and crazy.*

2. *The functions are hurt either by the under framing of the parts, or the diſunion of a continuated part, or by a faulty mixture of humors: hence diſeaſes do come.*

3. *Some are ill-figured in their head, faces, eyes, hands or feet,*

4. *A wound is made by ſlaſhing, or ſtabbing, or biting.*

5. *Blows, red wheals, wateriſh bliſters, kibes, a brawn, blackneſs and blueneſs, and a ſcar, are in the skin,*

6. *An ulcer, an impoſthume, a core, a wolf, a cancer, and a gangreen, are corruptions under the skin.*

7. *The meaſels and ſmall pox, are in any place.*

8. *A diſlocation, and a fracture are in the bones: a rupture make a burſenneſs in the rim of the belly.*

1. *A Chyrurgeon doth heal wounds.*

2. *He ſhall have many ſtripes, who hath a curſt Maſter.*

3. *The Aſtronomer doth ſearch out the quarters of the Heaven: the Hunter doth ſet nets: a quire of paper is divided into ſheets.*

CAP. 29.

1. Quidam ſum obeſus, moſus & firmus; alius ſum goſus, deformis, & tener.

2. Functio ſum læſus v configuratio malus pars, v lutio continuum, vel à cra tiatus humor: hinc morbo rior.

3. Quidam ſum male fig tus in caput, facies, oculus, nus, vel pes.

4. Vulnus 3. fio cæſim, punctim, vel morſicatim.

5. Plaga, vibex, puſtula, nio, callus, livor, & cicatrix in cutis.

6. Ulcus 3. abſceſſus, v ca, harpes, cancer, & gang na ſum putredo ſubcutaneus.

7. Et variolæ p. morbilli ſum ubivis.

8. Luxatio, & fractura in os n. ruptura facio hernia peritonæo.

1. Vulnerarius ſano vulnus

2. Habeo plaga multus, habeo præceptor plagoſus.

3. Aſtronomus ſcruto pl cælum: Venator tendo pla papyrus f. divido in plagula.

CHA

CHAP. 30.

1. *A want of appetite, the eedy worm, the green ſickneſs, umblings, hickocks, worms, uthing, vomiting, and ſcouring, e diſeaſes of the ſtomach.*

2. *The iliac paſſion, the cholick, lask, the bloody flux, coſtiveneſs d choler, are diſeaſes of the en- ails.*

3. *The obſtruction of the meſa- ick veins cauſeth windy ſwel- ngs, hypochondriac melancholy, d lingring agues.*

4. *A dropſie, ſickline ſs, pale- ſs, ſcabs, wheals, the ſurvey, the ench-pox, the leproſie, are from e liver.*

5. *The jaundiſe are from the ll, the emrods and piles are e milt.*

6. *The ſtone, ſtopping of the u- ne, difficulty of piſſing, the ſtran- ary, the piſſing of blood, and im- oderate piſſing are about the adder.*

7. *When the third concoction is cious, it cauſeth leanneſs, the uinzy, ring-worms, tetters, pim- es, diſtillations, bleer-eyedneſs, e mumps, hoarſeneſs, the ptyſick, d the gout.*

8. *Panting of the heart, ſwoon- g, purſiveneſs or wheeſing, the pty- k, a cough and ſhort windedneſs e diſeaſes of the vital function.*

9. *A convulſion, trembling, ilneſs, an epileſie, the cramp, apoplexy, hemiplexy, the lſie and the megrim are diſeaſes the animal function; watch-*

CAP. 30.

1. Anorexia, bulimia, pica, fluctuatio, ſingultus, vermis, m. nauſea, vomitus, 4. & lienteria ſum morbus ſtomachus.

2. Iliaca paſſio, colica, diarrhæa, dyſenteria, tenaſmus, & cholera ſum morbus inteſtinum.

3. Obſtructio vena meſaraica do inflammatio, melancholia hypocondriacus, & febris lentus.

4. Hydrops m. chachexia, pallor, ſcabies, papula, ſcorbutus, lues venerea, lepra ſum ab hepar.

5. Aurigo ſum à fel, hæmorrhoides p. & ficus ſum à lien m.

6. Caculus, iſchuria, dyſuria, ſtranguria, mictio cruenta, & diabetes ſum circa veſica.

7. Cum concoctio tertius ſum vitioſus, facio marcor, angina, impetigines, lichenes, vitiligines, diſtillatio, lippitudo, gravedo, raucedo, phthiſis, & arthritis.

8. Palpitatio cordis, deliquium animi, anhelatio, aſthma, tuſſis & anhelitus 4. ſum morbus functio vitalis.

9. Convulſio, tremor, horror, epileſia, ſpaſmus, apoplexia, hemiplexia, paralyſis, & vertigo, ſum morbus functio animalis; inſomnia,

ing.

ing, drowſineſs, the lethargy, the night-mare, night-walking, and an extaſie may be added to theſe.

10. *The plague and pluriſie kill quickly; the head-ach and the hectick fever do trouble us long.*

A Man capable of infection is liable to diſeaſes; a ſick Man is afflicted with a diſeaſe, although it is not the ſmall pox.

CHAP. 31.

1. *When nature errs in the generation of things, monſters are produced; hence ſtrange meteors are in the air; wheat, barley and oats do degenerate on the earth; mules, leopards and mungrels, are bred amongſt creatures; hermaphrodites, giants and dwarfs are bred amongſt Men.*

2. *What they ſay of the Phœnix, of the pelican, of the boa, of the ſeven headed hydra, of the griffon, of the harpies, of the centaurs, of the pigmies, of the fauns, of the mermen, and mermaids, are fables.*

We do point at with our finger, and we do ſhew monſters, becauſe they foretel and demonſtrate monſtrous things.

animalis, inſomnia, ſomnole
tia, vetercus, incubus,
ſtambulatio, & ecſtaſis, poſſ
addo hoc.

10. Peſtis & pleuritis citò
rimo; cephalalgia & febris
ctica affligo nos diu.

Morboſus ſum obnoxius m
bus; morbidus affligo morb
quanquam non ſum morbilli,

CAP. 31.

1. Cum natura erro in ge
ratio res, monſtrum produc
hinc meteorum portentoſus ſi
in aer; triticum, hordeum,
avena degenero ſuper terr
mulus, leopardus, & hybri
produco inter animal; andr
gyni, gigas m. & pumilio ge
ro inter homo.

2. Quod dico de phœnix
de pelicanus, de boa, de h
dra ſepriceps, de gryps, ha
pyia, de centaurus, de pygma
us, de faunus, de triton, de ſ
ren, ſum fabula.

Monſtro digitus, & commo
ſtro monſtrum, quia præmo
ſtro, & demonſtro res mo
ſtroſus.

CHA

CHAP. 32.

1. *Country-men, tradeſmen, and learned Men do change the works of God to their uſes.*

2. *A Gardener doth take care of a kitchen-garden, an orchard, of a graſs-plat, and an arbor; the fence is either a mound, ſtones heaped together, a rail, a hedge, pales, or a mud-wall; the gardener dungs, ſtones, digs, ſcatters the ſeeds, rakes, weeds, and waters the ground, before he gathers the ripe pot-herbs.*

3. *The Fruiterer plants quickſet handſomely in his orchard, then he grafts cyons, he prunes and cuts them; afterwards he cleanſes them, and digs about them; when ripe fruits either fall down, or are gathered, or are ſhaken down.*

4. *Green fruit, rotten-ripe fruit, and dried fruits are eaten; oil is preſſed by the preſſing of olives.*

5. *Flowers, rare plants, pleachworks, fountains and water-works are for the ſake of ornament.*

Some trees do bloſſom before others, then they ſhed their bloſſom; they bloſſom again in the next year: flowery garlands are made of the flowers of flowery herbs: let the flower of thy youth flouriſh with vertue.

CAP. 32.

1. Ruſticus, opifex, & litaretus transfero opus 3. Deus in uſus 4. ſuus.

2. Hortulanus curo olitorium, pomarium, viridarium, & topiarium: ſepimentum ſum vel agger, maceries, vacerra, ſepes, planca, vel murus; olitor ſtercoro, elapido, fodio, ſpargo ſemen, conſarrio, runco, & rigo terra, priuſquam colligo oluſculum maturus.

3. Arborator planto viviradix decore in plantarium; tum inſero circulus, puto, & amputo: poſt hæc depurgo, & circumfodio: tum fructus 4. maturus, vel decido, vel carpo, vel excutio 3.

4. Fructus recens, fracidus, & aridus edo; oleum exprimo preſſura oliva.

5. Flos, planta rarior, opus topiarius, fons, & hydraulus ſum cauſa ornamentum.

Arbor quidam præfloreo alius, tum defloreo, refloreſco ſequens annus: ſertum floreus paro & flos herba florulentus: flos juventus 3. f. floreo vertus, f.

CHAP. 33.

1. *The husbandman prepares a field, whether it be fallow land, or land newly broken up, whilſt he holds the handle of the plow, and the plow ſtaff in his hands, the plow-ſhare and the coulter do make a furrow until the acre is finiſhed.*

2. *He carſes the ground, he levels it, he makes water-furrows in the corn field.*

3. *Then he ſows it; he harrows it, he weeds it until the harveſt is preſent; when the reapers gather the corn into barns, and the threſhers threſh it, they dreſs it, and lay it in garners, corn-veſſels, and vaults.*

4. *The owner lets out the farm to a farmer, to a tenant, to a partner, or to a bailiff.*

1. *We diſpoſe of dead Men in coffins, money in our pockets, ſmall things in drawers.*

2. *A rich Man marries his daughter to a Lieutenant, that he may place his goods upon him, and inrich him.*

CHAP. 34.

1. *A Graſier hath a ſheep-fold, a goat-houſe, a hogſty, and an ox-ſtall for his cattle, he feeds them in freſh paſtures, the meadows being ſet apart for hay, which is carried to the hay ſtacks; the oxen are fed in the rowing.*

CAP. 33.

1. Agricola paro ager, ſi
ſum vervactus, ſive novale
dum teneo ſtiva & ralla
manus, vomer & dentale
cio ſulcus, donec jugerum
ſolvo.

2. Offringo fundus, æqu
ille facio elices in arvum.

3. Tum ſemino, occo, ſarr
donec meſſis adſum; qu
meſſor colligo frumentum
horreum, & tritor trituro;
purgo ille, & infero granariu
cumera, & crypta.

4. Poſſeſſor eloco prædi
colonus, inquilinus, partiari
aut villicus.

1. Locamus mortuus in lo
lus, pecunia in loculus, rec
p. in loculamentum.

2. Locuples eloco filia loc
tenens, ut colloco bona p.
is, & locupleto ille.

CAP. 34.

1. Pecorarius habeo ovile,
prile, ſuile, & bubile pe
paſco paſcuum recens, pra
dicatum fœnum, qui vect
fœnile; bos compaſco
chordum.

I.

2. *The neat-herd, the groom, the aſs-keeper, the mulitere give food to their cattel in a manger; the ſwine-herd to his hogs in a trough; the goat-herd, and the ſhepherd have their ſtock in the flock.*

3. *Butter and cheeſe are made of milk by the dairy maid.*

4. *Wethers, barrow hogs, and capons do fat well, becauſe the genitals are cut off from them.*

5. *Farriers phyſick doth cure ſick cattel.*

6. *The husbandman hath poultry, pond-fiſh and bees in hives, which yield honey-combs and wax.*

A ſhepherd doth gather his cattel into paſtures until they have fed up the graſs; then he drives them abroad until they are fed, if he hath no place to graſe them, he feeds them at home with fodder.

CHAP. 35.

1. *In old time they did pound bread corn in a bake-houſe with a peſtle in a mortar; now corn-mills are invented, thoſe do grind the corn into meal; whether they are hand-mills, horſe-mills, wind-mills, or water-mills; ſtarch is made without a mill.*

2. *The baker bolts the meal, he kneads dough with water and leaven, he puts the loaves into the oven with a peel, and ſo he makes manchet, biſket, leavened bread, and unleavened bread.*

2. Bubulcus, equiſo, ageſo, mulio exhibeo pabulum pecu[s] in præſepe: ſubulcus ſus in aqualiculum; caprarius & opilio habeo peculium ſuus in grex.

3. Butyrum, & caſeus fio è lac à villica.

4. Vervex, majalis, & capo pingueſco bene: quia genitale abſcindo ille.

5. Medicina veterinaria medeor pecus 3. f. morbidus.

6. Agricola habeo avis cohortalis, piſcis piſcinarius, & apis in alvear, qui præbeo favus & cera.

Paſtor compeſco pecus intra paſcuum, donec depaſco gramen; tum diſpeſco, donec paſtus ſum; ſi non habeo locus impeſco, pabulor domus pabulum.

CAP. 35.

1. Antiquitus tundo frumentum in piſtrinum piſtillum in mortarium; nunc mola farinaria excogito; hîc comminuo frumentum in farina; ſive ſum manuaria, jumentaria, alata, vel aquaria; amylum fio ſine mola.

2. Piſtor cerno farina; ſubigo maſſa aqua & fermentum, ingero panis furnus pala, & ſic conficio biſcocus, panis ſiligineus, fermentatus & azymus.

A Miller hath ſometimes two mills, or three mills, in which the mill ſtones are turned about by the help of the mill wheels; but he ſeeks his toll for the grinding.

Molitor habeo aliquando molæ binæ, vel molæ trinæ, in qui lapis molaris circumago opis rota molaris: ſed quæro emolumentum pro molitura.

CHAP. 36.

1. *A Fiſher doth lye in wait for fiſhes with an Eel ſpear, with little ſnares, with weels, with a bow net, with a caſting net, or a tramel, with a draw net, or with a hook, bait, and line, and angle rod.*

2. *The Fowler doth catch birds with a fowling net upon a ſcrape, or with lime twigs, or with gins, pitfals and traps; or laſtly with the nooſes of ſnares.*

3. *The hunter doth allure wild beaſts into pitfals, or he traces them by the ſcent of the well ſmelling dogs, or he doth drive them into nets.*

4. *The Butcher doth kill fat ware in his ſlaughtering-houſe with his knife, he ſcalds ſwine with hot water, he ſells beef, veal, mutton, and pork in the ſhambles.*

5. *The Cook doth dreſs meats of all ſorts: he plucketh birds, he ſcaleth fiſhes; he doth boil things to be boiled in pots and kettles; he doth roaſt on ſpits, he doth broil on a grid-iron, he doth fry in a frying-pan; a ladle, a ſcummer, and a fleſh-fork do belong to a Cook.*

6. *A Tinder-box, tinder, matches, a ſteel, and a flint do belong to the Fire-maker; the*

CAP. 36.

1. Piſcator infidior piſcis fuſcina, decipulum, naſſa, ſagena, funda, tragula, verriculum, vel hamus, & eſca, & ſeta, & arundo.

2. Auceps capio avis rete aucupatorius in area, vel calamus viſcatus, pedica, tendicula, & decipulum, aut denique tranſcena laqueus.

3. Venator pellicio fera in foveo, vel veſtigo odoratus 4. canis ſagax, vel perpello in rete.

4. Lanio proſterno altilia p. in laniena clunaculum, perfundo ſus aqua fervidus, vendo bubula, vitulina, agnina, & ſuilla in macellum.

5. Coquus coquo eſculentum genus omnis: deplumo avis, deſquamo piſcis: elixo elixandum cacabus, & catillus, aſſo veru, torreo ſuper craticula, frigo frixorium; trulla, trudicula & fiſcella pertineo ad Coquus.

6. Ignarium, fomes, ſulphuratum, chalybs & ſilex pertineo ad ciniflo; coquinaria habeo

kitchen-

kitchen-maid hath a beſom, ſhe ſcoureth the kitchen-veſſels in the kitchen.

The Cook doth dreſs fleſh in the kitchen by his cooking art: becauſe we cannot digeſt undreſſed fleſh, therefore if it is not well cooked at firſt, he cooks it again, until it be throughly cooked; yet he doth not overcook it.

ſcopa, verro vas n. coquinarius in culina.

Coquus coquo care in culina, ſecundum ars coquinarius: quia non poſſum concoquo caro incoctus, igitur ſi non ſum bene præcoctus recoquo, donec ſum percoctus, tamen caveo nec decoquo.

CHAP. 37.

1. *Heretofore they drank water: now ſtrong drinks, wine, beer, and brandy have prevailed.*

2. *The Vine dreſſer plants a vine, he prunes it, he raiſes it, he digs the vineyard, he cuts the branches, at laſt gathers the vintage, and carries the bunches into the wine preſs, or keelfat; the new wine doth run out thence, white-wine is more warming than claret.*

3. *Wine is laid into Cellars in hogſheads and butts; it is broached by a gimlet, it is drawn out by a tap, ſometimes it is racked; Muſcadel, malmſy, canary, alicant are the beſt wines; wormwood wine, enula campana wine, and hippocras are made wines.*

4. *The malſter turneth the grains of corn into ſweetiſh malt, he doth grind it into malt, meal; the brewer mingles it with hops, and boils it in a Cauldron; it works it ſelf clear in the barrels, if it grow ſowre, beer-vinegar is made.*

CAP. 37.

1. Olim poto aqua, nunc temetum vinum, cerevisia, & crematum vinum invaleo.

2. Vinitor planto vinea, deputo, arrigo, paſtino, pampino, tandem vindemio, & comporto botrus in torcularium, aut lacus 4. muſtum defluo inde, album ſum magis calorificus helvolum.

3. Vinum abdo in cella in cadus & dolium, relino ſiphunculus, promo epiſtomium, interdum elutrio. Apianum, malvaticum, canarium, alicanticum ſum vinum præſtabilior; abſinthites, helenites, hippocras ſum vinum fictitius.

4. Polentarius converto granum in byne, dulciculus, permiſo in polenta; cereviſiarius miſceo lupulus, & excoquo in ahenum; deſæcor in cupa, ſi aceſco, acetum fio.

5. *The diſtiller draws hot water through a copper ſtill, an alembeck being over it.*

Water is the natural drink; but Men have found out ſeveral drinks which do make drunkards drunk, for they do love merry meetings, healths.

5. Diſtillator elicio 3. aqu ardens per veſica cuprinus, alembicus ſuperimpoſitus.

Aqua ſum potus 4. naturalis, ſed homo excogito potulentum varius qui reddo potator potulentus; quia amo compotatio & circumpotatio.

CHAP. 38.

1. *The cloathing of the ancients were a hood, trowſes and ſandals, now our habit is ſlaſhed, embroidered, and plumed.*

2. *A bonet, a cap, a beaver, a plain hat a fur cap, are for the heads of Men; Women have hair laces, coifs, knitkerchiefs, and hoods.*

3. *The raiment of the body is a ſhirt, a doublet, a coat, breeches, a ſleeved gown, a cloak, a looſe-bodied gown, and a mantle.*

4. *Socks, ſlippers, ſhooes, boots, and buskins are for the feet.*

5. *Linnen cloathing, or woollen, cotton, or ſilk, ſkins or leather, are faſtened with points, buttons, or hooks.*

6. *Hurds and tow are parted from flax and hemp in hitcheling; a diſtaff, a ſpindle, a ſpinning wheel, a reel, a ſpooling wheel do belong to ſpinſters, that they may make bottoms, and a web.*

7. *The Weaver warpeth the*

CAP. 38.

1. Amictus 4. antiquus ſum cucullus, bracca, & ſculponea, nunc noſter habitus 4. ſum ſegmentatus, acupictus, & pictus.

2. Tiara, pileus, petaſus, galerus, pileus, pelliceus, ſum pro caput vir 2. fæmina habeo vitta, calantica, rica, peplum.

3. Indumentum corpus ſum induſium, thorax, tunica, ſubligacula, manicatus toga, pallium, palla, & amiculum.

4. Soccus, crepida, calceus, ocrea, & cothurnus, ſum propes.

5. Veſtitus 4. lineus, vel laneus, xylinus, vel ſericus, pelliceus, vel coreaceus, connecto ligula, fibula, vel nodulus.

6. Floccus & ſtupum ſecerno à linum & canabis inter carminandum; colus f. fuſus, girgillum, alabrum, & harpedone pertineo ad nerrix, ut conficio glomus, & tela.

7. Textor circumvolo ſta-

warp

warp to the beam, hands the ſhuttle through it, and weaves the woof into it, the little flocks falling down; the whitſter, the ſeamſter, and the laundreſs are buſied about linnen.

men jugum, trajecto radius per illud, & intexo trama illud, titi vilitium decidens; inſolator ſartrix, & lotrix, occupo circa linteum.

8. *The clothier, the fuller, and the ſheer-man, are buſied about woollen cloths.*

8. Pannifex, fullo, & tonſor, occupo circa pannus.

9. *The Taylor doth ſew a garment, the knitter doth knit gloves, ſtockings, and waſtecoats, the skinners, the tanners, the leather dreſſers and the furriers, are buſied about skins, the cobler mends old ſhooes, the botcher and beggar patch up old cloaths.*

9. Sartor conſuo veſtis, connodator nexo chirotheca, tibiale, & ſubucula, cerdo, coriarius, alutarius, & pellio occupo circa exuvia p. veteramentarius reſartio calceatum lacerus; interpolator & mendicus conſartio veſtis defloccatus.

All Men are covered with ſome garment, rich Men do fill their cheſts with garments, noble Men are arrayed with a gown of ſtate, infants are without cloaths, captives are ſtripp'd.

Omnis tego veſtis aliquis, opulentus impleo veſtiarium veſtimentum, nobilis ſuperveſtio pallium dignitas, infans ſum inveſtis, captivus deveſtio.

CHAP. 39.

CAP. 39.

1. *We dwelt at firſt in caves, bowers, cottages, and hovels; now we have artiſts working in hard matter; the wood cutter felleth a tree with his hatchet.*

1. Habito primitus in ſpecus, tabernaculum, tugurium, & gurguſtium, nunc habeo faber; lignator ſterno arbor ſecuris.

2. *The carpenter hath treſſels, a plumb line, a chipping ax, and a whip ſaw.*

2. Faber 2. lignarius habeo cantherius, amuſſis aſcia, & ſetra.

3. *The plaiſterer and maſon do make mud walls, ſtone walls, and brick walls, alſo roofs, and pavements.*

3. Parietarius & faber murarius effingo paries latoſus, lapideus, & latericeus, etiam teſtudo, & pavimentum.

4. *The maſter builder doth preconceive the pattern of the building.*

4. Architectus præconcipio exemplar edificium.

5. *The parts of the houſe are the porch, the frontiſpeice, the fore door, to which a lock or bolt is faſtned; the poſts, in one of which the hinges are, the hole for the bar is in the other; the threſhold is below, the lintel is above, the caſement is in the window; the entry, the hall, the ſtairs, and rooms are within, the floor is rammed, boarded, or paved, the roof is arched or fretted.*

6. *The roof is covered with turf, thatch, ſlate, or tiles, laid upon laths, cloiſters, galleries, balconies, vaults, banquetting-houſes, turrets, ſteeples, obelisks, coloſſes, labyrinth and pageants, are for the cauſe ornament.*

Houſhold ſervants remain at home, beggars want a houſe: a builder buildeth houſes, the edile takes care of publick buildings, the ſexton looks to the Church.

CHAP. 40.

1. *Workmen fill the houſe with utenſils, the potter makes pots, baked in an oven, and glazed with litharge.*

2. *The Glaſs-maker makes glaſſes, the glaſier make windows, the lanterman lanterns.*

1. *Uſe thy utenſils warily, and they will be profitable to thee a long time, abuſe deſtroys them.*

2. *The uſurer, given to uſuries, lendeth his money to uſury.*

5. Pars ædificium ſum porticus, frontiſpicium, antica, qui ſera vel obex infigo; poſtis, in unus qui cardo ſum, foramen peſſulus ſum in alter; limen ſum infra, ſuperliminare ſum ſupra, tranſenna ſum in feneſtra; limen n. atrium, coclidium, & conclave ſum intra, pavimentum ſum fiſtucatus, tabulatus, vel teſſellatus, laquear ſum fornicatus vel vermiculatus.

6. Laquear tego ceſpes, culmen, ſcandula, vel imbrex, impoſitus tigillum; periſtillium, pergula, & meniana, p. cryptoporticus, cœnaculum, turris, pyramis, obeliſcus, coloſſus, labyrinthus, & pegma ſum cauſa ornamentum.

Domeſticus maneo domus, mendicus careo domicilium; ædificator ædifico ædes, ædilis curo ædificium publicus, ædituus tueor ædes ſacer.

CAP. 40.

1. Opifex impleo domus uteſile, figulus fingo olla, excoctus furnus, & incruſtatus lithargyrum.

2. Vitriarius formo vitriamen, feneſtrarius facio feneſtra, laternarius laterna.

1. Utor utenſile caute, & diu ſum utilis tu, abuſus deſtruo illud.

2. Uſurarius, deditus uſura, mutuo do pecunia.

CHAP.

CHAP. 41.

1. *The metal-man ſearcheth for metal veins in mines by the help of an index, wand, and diggers; the ſeverer carrieth the pieces into the metal-houſe, where the metal is parted from the droſs, and made neat by* Aqua Fortis, *and caſt into ingots.*

2. *The ſmith hath bellows, tongs, an anvil, and a hammer, with which he forges metals, by drawing it into plates, and ſometimes by ſodering it, the ſparks flying up and down.*

3. *The black-ſmith, the lock-ſmith, the ſaw-maker, the ſythe-ſmith, the cutler, the needle-maker, the armourer, and the ſword-cutler, make iron-tools.*

4. *The braſier maketh, and the tinker mendeth braſs things; the pewterer ſcoureth pewter veſſels that they may ſhine, the plate man and latin man do make lamps.*

5. *The gold-ſmith and the coiner do gather up the duſt, and filing in their aprons, the counterfeiter coineth falſe money; or clippeth currant money; the alchymiſt endeavoureth to make gold.*

The Smith do make iron utenſils, the goldſmith doth ſoder ſilver with ſoder, which is eaten with ruſt.

CAP. 41.

1. Metallarius ſcrutor vena metallicus fodina opis g. index, virgula, & foſſor; diſcretor defero fruſtum in uſtrina, ubi metallum libero à ſcoria, & fio purum putum *Aqua fortis*, & conflo in tabella.

2. Faber habeo follis, forfex, incus, & malleus, qui cudo metallum, laminando, & aliquando ferruminando, ſtrictura diſſiliens.

3. Faber ferrarius, clauſtrarius, ſerrarius falcarius, cultrarius, acicularius armentarius, & gladirius, fabrico feramentum.

4. Faber ærarius cudo, & ahenarius reficio æramentum, ſtannarius depolio ſtanneus vas, ut niteo, laminarius, & bracteator conficio lampas.

5. Aurifaber & monetarius colligo ſcobs, & ramentum in præcinctorium, falſarius percutio reprobus nummus, vel mutilo probus; alchymiſta conor factito aurum.

Faber ferrarius conficio ferreus utenſile, aurifaber ferrumino argentum ferrumen, qui arrodo ferrugo.

CHAP.

CHAP. 42.

1. *The roper twiſteth halters, the basket-maker windeth baſkets, the ſeive-maker maketh ſeives, the cooper maketh tubs.*

2. *The turner maketh turned pieces of work with his lath, the joyner maketh joyner's work with a plane, a raſp and glue, he overlays all things with varniſh, that they may ſhine.*

3. *The bridle-maker, the ſadler, and the purſe-maker, do make utenſils of leather.*

4. *The ſoap-boiler boils ſoap, the wax-chandler makes wax tapers, the comb maker makes combs, and the bruſh-maker makes bruſhes.*

1. *We comb our hairs with a comb, we comb our beards, and comb them again, leſt they be uncombed.*

2. *Springs do pour forth water, which do run into rivers, and they do overflow fields; vinegar is poured through a tunel; if any is ſpilt, we pout it in again.*

CHAP. 43.

1. *We walk in gardens, we range in fields, we travel into remote Countries, we flit from place to place, we ſend a meſſenger, a poſt, or an agent to others.*

2. *A Traveller hath boots, a knapſack, a fardle, a ſtaff, or*

CAP. 42.

1. Reſtio contorqueo reſtis, viminarius ſirpo corbis, cribrarius facio cibrum, doliarius conficio labrum.

2. Tornator paro opus tornatile tornum, arcarius paro opus tabulatum planula, ſcalprum & gluten, oblino omne vernix, ut niteo.

3. Frænarius, ephippiarius & marſupiarius, paro utenſile corium.

4. Saponarius coquo ſapo cerarius fundo facula cereus, pectinarius conficio pecten, ſcopularius concinno ſetaceum.

1. Pecto capillus pecten pro pecto barba, & repecto, ne ſu impexus.

2. Scatebra fundo aqua, o diffundo in rivus, & perfun ager, acetum infundo per fundibulum, ſi quid effundo fundo.

CAP. 43.

1. Deambulo in hortus, agro in ager, peregrinor in re longinquus, migro à locus locus, mitto nuncius, tabellar vel curator ad alius.

2. Viator habeo ocrea, ciperium, ſarcina, bacul

ane, he goeth right on in the h way, or in a beaten path th his guide, and companion, the one come into croſs ways, d craggy places.

3. He doth ask of them he meets th in turning ways, and croſs ys, leſt he be miſled, he doth ſhun mbling-blocks, cliffs, and ditch-; ſometimes he doth go back, here he cannot go forward.

4. There is need of proviſion, letters of exchange from a ban-, of an interpreter, of a good rnal, and of wiſdom to one tra-lling into foreign Countries, leſt ieves, pyrates, or high-way-men ſpoil him.

A two footed creature doth alk, ſome come forth, and walk rough the fields, a harbinger es before the King, a dancer n the ropes walks upon ropes etched out.

CHAP. 44.

1. The horſe-man hath a ſaddle, male, a cloak-bag, a wallet, a idle, reins, a pettrel, a crupper, ſaddle-cloth, trappings, ſtirrups, ars; he loves an ambler, and a cer; he hates a trotter, and a mbler.

2. A dray, a chariot, a wheel-rrow, a car, and a coach are rriages; do thou add to theſe a ain, a tumbrel, a waggon, a rſe-litter, a ſedan, and a pa-lion.

ſcipio, proficiſcor rectà in via regia, vel callis tritus cum dux iter, & comes, ne venio in tra-mes, & aſpretum.

3. Sciſcitor obvius in bivi-um, & compitum, ne ſeduco, devito offendiculum, clivus, & foſſa, aliquando rerotcedo, ubi nequeo meo porro.

4. Opus [indee] ſum via-ticum, litera cambius à collybi-ſta, interpres, itinerarium bonus, & prudentia peregrinaturus ad exterus regio, ne prædo, pirata, latro ſpolio ille.

Bipes ambulo, quidam pro-deambulo, & perambulo cam-pus, anteambulo præo Rex, fu-nambulo inambulo funis exten-ſus.

CAP. 44.

1. Eques habeo ephippium, bulga, vidulus, biſaccium, fræ-num, habena, antilena, poſti-lena, dorſuale, phaleræ p. ſta-pes, calcar; amo gradarius, & tolutarius, odi ſuccuſſator, & ceſpitator.

2. Traha, curriculus, pabo, & currus, ſum vehiculum; addo hoc plauſtrum, ſarracum, eſſe-dum, carpentum, pilentum, & pavilio.

3. *The*

3. *The chief parts of a chariot are the beams, the couplings, the axels, and the wheels.*

4. *The Coach-man hath oats, a fan, a halter, a manger, a curricomb, a bit, and a muzzel; he yoaketh the fore horſe with the filler, the reins hanging down from the collar.*

5. *Slow-paced jades are made pack-horſes, poſt horſes are more expeditious.*

A carrier doth carry perſons carried in a carriage, or on a carrying horſe. We carry to, we carry together, we carry in, we carry away, and we carry back, neceſſary things in a carriage.

CHAP. 45.

1. *We paſs over rivers by a bridge, we learn to ſwim with a ruſh boat, or the bark of a tree; ſome do know how to tread the water; if the river may be waded over, men do wade over it.*

2. *Firſt they made boats and ſcullers, then ſhips, having a prow, and a poop, a keel, and cabins; a boat, a fiſher boat, a kiff, and a ferry boat are ſmall ſhips; a ſhip of burthen, a paſſage boat, a pinnace, and a frigot, are greater ſhips.*

3. *Heretofore ſhips were driven forward with poles, or oars; the pilot did guide it with a rudder, at laſt ſails, maſt, and ſail-yards, the weather cock, and Mariners needle, are found out.*

3. Pars primarius currus ſu temo, jugamentem, axis, & r ta.

4. Auriga habeo avena; va nus, capiſtrum, præſepe, ſt gulus, orea, & fiſcina; adju ephippius cum ſellarius, retr culum dependens de helcium.

5. Caballus tardus fio jume tum clitellarius, veredus ſu expeditior.

Vector vehit vectus in ve culum, aut equus vectarius. A veno, conveho, inveho, ſubv ho, & reveho neceſſarium vectio.

CAP. 45.

1. Supero fluman pons, c co innato ratis ſcirpea, vel c tex, quidam ſcio quomodo c co aqua, ſi flumen poſſum va homo tranſvado.

2. Imprimis ſtruo rates, linter, deinde navis, qui hab prora, & puppis, carina, & f ga. Cymba, lembus, ſcapha, ponto ſum navicula; n oneraria, vectoria, phaſelus, liburnica, ſum navis major.

3. Olim navis actuarius p contus, aut remulus; guberna dirigo clavus, tandem velum, f lus, & antenna, triton, & a marinus, excogitatus ſum.

4. Su

4. *Sometimes they ſail with a ll ſail, ſometimes they croſs their ils, and courſe by turns; the ma- ners do furl, and ſtrike ſail in ſtorm, ſhipwrack hanging over eir heads, and do cauſe the loſs their goods [do caſt them over ard] with a woful lamentation.*

4. Nunc velifico, nunc obliquo velum, & curſum alternatim; nauta contraho, & demitto velum in procella naufragium imminens, & facio jactura res cum lamentum miſerabilis.

5. *They ſound the depth with a ummet, amongſt the flats, they not baläſt the ſhip too much ſt it founders; they pump out e filth with a pump.*

5. Exploro profunditas bolis, inter breve non ſaburro navis nimis, ne peſſumeo; exantlo nautea antlia.

6. *When ſhe arriveth at the ace, and the fraight is paid to e maſter, the ſhip is drawn up o the haven, and brought into e dock, that ſhe may be mended the ſhipwrights.*

6. Cum appello locus, & naulum ex olvo nauclerus, navis deduco in portus, & ſubduco in navale, ut reconcinno à naupegus.

We ſail down rivers, we ſail er the ſeas, we ſail by Iſlands, ſail out of the port, and ſail ck again, until we ſail again the harbour.

Navigo flumen, pernavigo mare, præternavigo inſula, enavigo portus & renavigo donec, adnavigo portus.

CHAP. 46.

CAP. 46.

1. *Porters do move heavy ngs with cowlſtaves, wheel- rrows, leavers, bars, rowlers, llies, capſtands, cranes with a nd houſe joined to it.*

1. Bajulus moveo grave palanga, pabo, phalanga, vectis, ſuccula, trochlea, ergatum, tympanum, rotabilis adjunctus.

2. *Two preſſing boards do preſs lently, wedges do cleave, ram- s do faſten piles. Archimedes ſcrue doth cauſe water to end, ſluces do drain overflown ds.*

2. Prælum duo preſſo violenter, cuneus findo, fiſtuca pango ſublica. Cochlea *Archimedea* facio aqua aſcendo, aquagium exſicco campus inundatus.

3. *Sun-dials, water-glaſſes, d-glaſſes, and watches, are ks, meaſuring hours; a*

3. Solarium, aquarium, arenarium, & amomatus, ſum horologium, dimetiens hota:

per-

perpetual mover is an engine not found out.

1. *Engines do draw things from a place, they draw things to, they draw through, they draw out, they draw forth, and draw into pieces.*

2. *We do abstract, substract, or contract in Arithmetick.*

CHAP. 47.

1. *It is for cleanliness to wash with water, it is a piece of bawdery to paint our faces with paint.*

2. *A washing tub is in a bath, a sweating-tub is in a stove. The barber hath scizzers, rasors, twisers, curling-irons; a periwig is for bald persons.*

3. *Beds, couches, mattresses, bolsters, pillows, sheets, bed-cloaths coverlets, and canopies are for lying down; benches, chairs, double stools, cushions, beds, and litters are for sitting.*

4. *Cakes, wafers, spice-cakes, pancakes, cheese-cakes, flawns, custards, tarts, cracknels, sugar-cakes are sweet-meats.*

5. *The perfumer hath sweet-balls, wash-balls and perfumes.*

6. *A drum, a bell, a cymbal, a jewtrump, rattles are beaten; a psaltery, a cittern, a lute, a fiddle, a harp are touched; a whistle, a pipe, a trumpet, a cornet, a fife, a gingras, a bagpipe, an organ are blown.*

mobile perpetuum sum machi nondum inventus.

1. Machina abstraho res à cus, attrahores, pertraho, extra protraho, & distraho.

2. Nos abstraho, substra vel contraho in arithmetica.

CAP. 47.

1. Sum mundities mundo pida, sum lenocinium fuco cies noster fucus.

2. Labrum sum in balnea, datorium sum in vaporari Tonsor habeo forceps, nova la, volsella, calamistrum; ca lamentum ascititium sum calvus.

3. Lectulus, grabatus, sto pulvinar, cervical, lodix, stra la, strages, & canopeium pro incubatus; scamnum, s bisellium, pulvinus, lectus, & ctica, sum pro sessitatio.

4. Placenta, libum, libum peratum, laganum, galactiti belia inusitatum, oogala n. blica, crustula, panis saccha sum cupediæ.

5. Unguentarius habeo ramentum, smegma, & suffi

6. Tympanum, campe cymbalum, tintinnabulum, pitaculum, pulso, nablium, thara, testudo, fides, lyra, cto, fistula, tibia, tuba, li buccina, gingras, tibia, ut laris, organon inflo.

7.

7. *The painter, the enammeller, the embroiderer, and the engraver, do make pictures; the founder and the stone cutter do make statues: the glass Man maketh looking-glasses, spectacles, prospective-glasses, magnifying-glasses, prisms, and burning-glasses.*

We make and fashion divers utensils; the potter makes pots, the free mason images, and the painter pictures, but a cunning liar inuents feigned rumours by lying.

CHAP. 48.

Most loving friend,

1. *The nature of Man grows brutish, unless the mind be polished with wisdom, the will with honesty, and the tongue with eloquence.*

2. *It is angelical perfection to have a mind painted with things, and to be able to paint the same things in the minds of other men; also to have our actions and passions in our own power.*

3. *O young man, do thou partake of this happiness, desire to prove knowing, not a smatterer; eloquent, not a talker; a serious practiser, not a pretender to vertues.*

4. *Thou hast books, schools, and a learned conversation; lay hold of this opportunity, and thou shalt have a taste of all these things.*

Farewel.

7. Pictor, eneausta, phrygio, & calcographus delineo effigies; fictor, & sculptor effingo statua; faber speculorum paro speculum, conspicillum, telescopium, microscopium, prisma, & speculum urens.

Fingo & effingo utensile varius; figulus fingo olla, plastes imaguncula, pictor effigies; sed fictor callidus confingo rumor ficticius fictio.

CAP. 48.

Amicus amantissimus,

1. Natura homo brutesco, nisi mens polio sapientia, animus, honestas, & lingua eloquentia.

2. Sum perfectio angelica habeo mens depictus res, & possum depingo idem in mens alius; etiam habeo actio, & passio noster in potestas noster.

3. O adolescentulus, participo felicitas hic, cupio evado sciens, non sciolus; eloquens, non loculeleius; serius, non simulatus cultor virtus.

4. Habeo liber, schola, & conversatio eruditus, arripio ansa hic, & habeo gustus omnis hoc.

Vale.

1. *Do you worship God with devout worship, you men worshipping, and women worshipping? O husbandmen, do ye till your fields with diligent tillage? O boys, do ye not leave your minds unpolished with vertue?*

1. Colo Deus cultus devot
cultor & cultrix? O agricol
colo ager cultio diligens? O p
er, ne relinquo animus vest
incultus virtus?

CHAP. 49.

CAP. 49.

1. *The manner of writing is by hieroglyphick notes, by real characters, and by letters, of which words, sentences, and books are made.*

1. Modus scriptura sum
nota hieroglyphica, per c
racter realis, & per litera, è q
dictio, sententia, & liber fio.

2. *The ancients did cut their letters in stone, or wood; afterwards they printed in tile-tree barks, at last they did write in parchment, until they found out paper, made of a paper-plant; now our paper is in use made of linnen rags; it is digested into quires, containing twenty four sheets.*

2. Antiquus incido litera
saxum, vel lignum, deinde c
aro in tileaceus liber, tandem i
scribo pergamena, donec inv
nio papytus factus è papyr
nunc papyrus noster sum in
sus, confictus è linteum veruſtu
dirigo in scapus, continens sch
da viginti quatuor.

3. *Ink is made of oak galls, vitriol, allum, and gum; a pen is made of a quill, with a slit for the running down of the ink.*

3. Atramentum fio è gall
quernus, vitriolum, alumen,
gummi, penna fio è calamu
cum crena pro defluxus atr
mentum.

4. *The Hebricians do write from the right hand, the Grecians do write from the left hand, the Indians do write perpendicularly, the ancients had short writing, we have printing, and have brought up characters lately.*

4. Hebræus scribo à dext
Græcus à sinistra, Indus perpe
diculariter, antiquus habe
tachygraphia, nos habeo t
pographia, & exsuscito sten
graphia nuperrime.

5. *The Printer hath brazen types, of which the composer doth compose words, verses, and pages, he copieth out whole sheets in a moment most correctly, then he distributeth the letters into their own boxes.*

5. Typographus habeo typ
æneus, è qui typotheta comp
no verbum, versus, & pagin
describe scheda integer momen
tum correctissime, tum disjec
typus in cellula suus.

6. Th

6. *The Stationers heretofore did ew papers into volumes, now e book-binder bindeth the sheets to books, the book-seller delivers em to the library-keeper, he lays em forth upon desks.*

6. Librarius olim agglutino charta in volumen, nunc bibliopegus compingo phylura in codex, bibliopola trado ille bibliothecarius, ille expono super pluteus.

7. *A book is either in folio, or is folded into four leaves, six ves, eight leaves, twelve leaves, teen leaves; it hath the title, dedication, the preface, and the ll it self.*

9. Liber sum vel in folio, vel plico in quadrum, in folium sex, octo, duodecim, sedecim: habeo titulus, dedicatio, præfatio, & tractatus ipse.

8. *The author, the manuscript, transcript, the publisher, the enser are necessary in the printof books. A book well perned, becomes saleable, and is en reprinted, especially if it be e amended.*

8. Author, autographum, apographum, editor, & censor sum necessarius in edo liber. Liber bene elaboratus fio vendibilis, & recudo sæpius, maxime si sum correctior.

1. *Do thou bark a Tree, and u shalt have bark, of which etofore books were made, which writers of books did write, the book-sellers did sell in r book-shop; the letter-carrs did carry letters.*

1. Delibro arbor, & habeo liber, unde olim liber fio, qui librarius scribo, & librarius vendo in taberna librarius; libello fero libellus.

2. *A freeman doth use his things ly, and doth beget children of rty; and a liberal man doth exse liberality liberally, a sordid doth all things sordidly.*

2. Liber utor res suus libere, & progigno liber; liberalis exerceo liberalias liberaliter, illiberalis ago omne illiberaliter.

CHAP. 50.

CAP. 50.

1. *Our school is a shop of transg learning out of books into where we learn to underd aright, to act aright, and eak aright; our master is ed, and apt to teach, our rs are docible, and toly, our school is a play*

1. Schola noster sum officina transfundendi eruditio è liber in homo, ubi disco intelligo recte, ago recte, & loquor recte; doctor noster sum doctus, & didactus, discipulus sum docilis, & disciplinosus, schola sum ludus dum opera

whilſt our buſineſſes are performed on both ſides ſportingly.

2. *Our ſenſes are not diſtracted, for the maſter ſhews always an exact pattern of every thing, the ſcholar looks upon it, and ſtudies to imitate it, the maſter ſtanding by and the ſcholars aſſiſting; that they ſtir up one another in a way of ſtrife, the ingenious do profit amain, the dullards at length overcome difficulties.*

3. *Yet diſcipline is joined to inſtruction, the careleſs and ſlothful are chaſtized, the malicious are turned out of the company of the obedient.*

4. *Our School-maſter is not curſt, but doth permit honeſt recreations to the diligent, and he himſelf will play with them.*

5. *I would entreat thee to come hither, for our ſchool is not a trivial ſchool, but a free-ſchool; where we are exerciſed about knowing the reaſons of things, and at length we are fitted for the Univerſity, where we may be made Philoſophers, Phyſicians, Lawyers or Divines.*

Farewel.

1. *A Scholar doth ſubmit to ſchool-diſcipline in a ſchool.*

2. *A Scholar doth learn faculties under diſcipline, with his ſchool-fellows, but it is a foul thing to unlearn what we have throughly learnt; do thou learn every day ſomething new.*

perago utrinque ludibunde.

2. Senſus noſter non diſ
ho, namdocens præmonſtro ſe
per exemplar exquiſitus,
quiſque diſcens intueor ille,
ſtudeo imitor, magiſter adſt
& diſcipulus aſſiſtens, ut
cito ſe mutuo certatim, inge
ſus proficio potenter; tar
quoque tandem ſupero diffi
tas.

3. Diſciplina tamen adj
inſtitutio, negligens, & deſidi
caſtigo, malicioſus ſecludo à
ſortium morigerus.

4. Ludimagiſter noſter
ſum plagoſus, ſed permitto
creatio honeſtus diligens, &
ſemet colludo ille.

5. Oro tu huc venio,
ſchola noſter non ſum tri
ſchola, ſed gymnaſium; ubi
erceo, circa cognitio ratio
& præparo Academia, ubi
dem evado Philoſophus, M
cus, Juris conſultus aut Th
gus.

Va

1. Scholaris ſubjaceo diſ
na ſcholaſticus in ſchola.

2. Diſcipulus diſco diſci
ſub diſciplina, cum condi
lus, ſed ſum turpe dediſco,
perdiſco; tu addiſco qu
aliquid novum.

C H

CHAP. 51.

1. *A Metaphyſician doth contemplate things from their cauſes, and not as they now are, but as they were poſſible before they were, ſearching what this is to be, and not to be, &c.*

2. *A Naturaliſt doth conſider things from their effects, as he doth ſee them in the world, that he may underſtand by what power they are made, they do work, are altered, &c. Magick is the top of this, Sorcery is the monſter of it.*

3. *Quickneſs of ſenſe, ſharpneſs of reaſon, and a true and full hiſtory of things are neceſſary requiſites to play the Philoſopher clearly.*

1. *A Maſter of reaſon cannot always enjoy things moſt deſired; power is wanting to a Man void of reaſon of effecting poſſible things; yet the omnipotent God by his omnipotency can work impoſſible things.*

CHAP. 52.

1. *The Mathematician ſearcheth out the reaſon of number in Arithmetick, of meaſures in Geometry, and of weights in Statick.*

2. *The Arithmetician performeth all his works by Numeration, Addition, Subſtraction, Multiplication, Diviſion, and by the rule of proportion.*

3. *The Country-folks do reckon*

CAP. 51.

1. Metaphyſicus contemplor res à prius, non ut jam ſum, ſed ut ſum poſſibilis, antequam ſum, perſcrutans quid hoc ſum, ſum & non ſum.

2. Phyſicus conſidero res à poſterius, prout video is in mundus, ut intelligo qui vis fio, operor, alteror, *&c.* Magia ſum apex hic, Præſtigiæ ſum monſtrum hic.

3. Acrimonia ſenſus, ſagacitas ratio, & hiſtoria res vetus & plenus ſum requiſitum neceſſarium ad philoſophandum liquide.

1. Compos mentis non poſſum ſemper potior res potiſſimum deſideratus; poteſtas deſum impos ratio efficiendi poſſibile, tamen Deus omnipotens poſſum operor impoſſibile per omnipotentia ſuus.

CAP. 52.

1. Mathematicus perveſtigo ratio numerus in Arithmetica, menſura in Geometria, & pondus in Statica.

2. Arithmeticus perrago omne ſuus opus per Numeratio, Additio, Subtractio, Multiplicatio, Diviſio, & per regula proportio.

3. Ruricola computo ſimplicius

more ſimply by pairs, tens, twelves, fiveteens, threeſcores; Arithmeticians do reckon more ſubtilly, by unites, tens, hundreds, thouſands, miriads; the moderns alſo by tuns, and millions.

4. *The Notes of Numbering were amongſt the Grecians by the letters of the Alphabet. The Romans uſed only ſeven letters,* I, V, X, L, C, D, M. *The Arabians have ingeniouſly found out ten Cyphers, at laſt Counters are found out; a number is even or odd, a fraction hath broken parts.*

We number and number again numerable things by numbers, although they are numerous, and almoſt innumerable; we do not count ſupernumerary things; we pay an army, if it be not miſreckoned.

CHAP. 53.

1. *Geometry ſearcheth out the diſtances and the ſpaces of things by points, lines, figures, and certain inſtruments.*

2. *A line is ſtreight, crooked, or ſpiral, parallel, oblique or perpendicular. An angle is made from the concourſe of lines, it is a right angle, an acute angle, or an obtuſe angle.*

3. *A figure is circular, triangular, or quadrangular. A circle hath a circumference, a center, a radius, a diameter. A triangle is acute angled,*

per par, decuſſis, duodena quindena, ſexagena; Arithmericus computo ſubtilius p unitas, decades, centenarius millenarius, myriades; rec tior per tonna, & millio.

4. Nota numerandi ap Græcus ſum per litera alp betum. Romanus adhibeo tera ſeptem ſolum. Arabs cogito ingenioſe ciphra dece tandem calculus ſum inven numerus ſum par, vel impa fractio habeo pars fractus.

Numero, & renumero numerabilis, quamvis ſum n meroſus, & fere innumerabi non annumero res ſupernu roſus, dinumero exercitus ſ non ſupernumero.

CAP. 53.

1. Geometria exploro l ginquitas, & capacitas res, punctum, linea, figura, & ſtrumentum certus.

2. Linea ſum rectus, cur vel ſpiralis, parallelus, o quus, vel perpendicularis. An lus fio ex concurſus linea, rectus, acutus, vel obtuſus.

3. Figura ſum circula triangularis, vel quadran laris. Circulus habeo circ ferentia, centrum, radius, diameter. Triangulum ſum

right angled, or obtuse angled. A quadrangle is four squared, oblong, or a rhombus.

4. *A hoop, a globe, a roller, a pompion, a melon, a pear, a cube are the figures of regular bodies.*

5. *They measure distances by poppy-grains, barley-corns, a finger breadth, a thumb breadth, a hand breadth, a span, a foot, an ell, a step, a pace, a pole, a furlong, an Italian mile, a German mile, a French league.*

6. *The measures of capacity amongst the Romans were Cyathus, a quartarius, a gill, a pint, a bottle, an urn, a runlet, a but. We do measure dry herby things by pugils, and small handfuls. The Geometrician hath a plumb line, a rule, a square, a level, a plummet, a pair of compasses, a gage, and a quadrant.*

7. *The measuring of distances is called Longimetria, Altimetria. Profundimetria, and Stereometria. An Optick doth examine why the sight ever and anon doth mistake.*

8. *The measurer doth measure by a certain measure; he doth measure again by reiterated measurings whatever he ought to measure again; an infinite thing is not subject to measuring, by reason of its immenseness.*

CHAP. 54.

1. *A Weigher trieth the solidity of things by the force of*

cutangulus, rectangulus, vel obtusangulus. Quadrangulum sum quadrilaterus, oblongus, vel rhombus.

4. Orbis, globus, cylindrus, pepo, melo, pyrum, cubus, sum figura corpus regularis.

5. Mensuro distantia granum papavereus, granum hordeaceum, digitus, pollex, palma, spithama, pes, ulna, gradus, passus, pertica, stadium, milliare Italicum, milleare Germanicum, Gallica leuca.

6. Mensura capacitas inter Romanus sum cyathus, quartarius, hemina, sextarius, congius, urna, amphora, culeus. Metior herbaceum aridus pugillus, & manipulus. Geometra habeo amussis, regula; norma, libella, perpendiculum, circinus, pertica, & quadrans.

7. Geodæsia voco Longimetria, Altimetria, Profoundimetria, & Stereometria. Opticus examino cur visus subinde fallo.

8. Mensor metior mensura certus; remetior mensio reiteratus, quicquid debeo remetior; immensum non subjicio dimensio ob immensitas suus.

CAP. 54.

1. Staticus probo soliditas res vis libra & pondus; li-

ſcales and weights, the beam or ſhank, the axel, the handle, the cleft, or hole, and the tongue, are the parts of a ſcale, whether it is a ballance, or a troy weight.

2. *The weigher hath a grain, a carract, a ſcruple, a drachm, half an ounce, an ounce, a pound weight, a hundred pound weight.*

The weigher doth oppoſe a pound or half pound to the things weighed, until the tongue of the balance ſhews the even weight, and then the thing weighable is weighed; but do thou conſider by prudent deliberation, how it is.

briſe ſeu ſcapus, axiculus, ansa, apertura, ansæ, vel agina, & lingula, ſum pars libra, ſive ſum bilanx, ſive ſtatera.

2. Libripens habeo granum, ſiliqua, ſcrupulus, drachma, ſemiuncia, uncia, libra, centupondium.

Libripens oppono libra, vel ſeſquilibra libratum, donec libramen oſtendo æquilibrium, & tum res libralis ſum delibratus; ſed tu delibero deliberatio prudens, quomodo ſum.

CHAP. 55.

1. *The Aſtronomer hath imaginary circles in the firmament: the chief are, the Equator, the Tropicks, and the Zodiack: the Equator is a circle between the poles, the Tropicks are parallel to this: they call the way of the Sun from one Tropick to another the Zodiack.*

2. *The confines of the Heaven and of the earth do make Horizon, the place of the Sun at noon is the Meridian: the circles are without the globe.*

3. *The courſe of the fixed ſtars is uniform, there are ſix ſorts of the bigneſs of them, fifteen are of the firſt bigneſs, &c. moreover they are nine obſcure ſtars, and five cloudy ſtars.*

CAP. 55.

1. Aſtronomus habeo circulos imaginarius in firmamentum primarius; ſum Æquator Tropicus, & Zodiacus: Æquator ſum circulus interpolus, Tropicus ſum parallelus hic: voco via Sol à Tropicus unus ad alius Zodiacus.

2. Confinium cœlum, & terra conſtituo Horizon: loco ſol apud meridies facio meridianus: hic circulus ſum extra globus.

3. Curſus aſtrum fixus ſum uniformis, genus magnitudo illa ſum ſex, quindecim ſum magnitudo primus: inſuper ſum novem ſtella obſcurus, & quinque nebuloſus ſtella.

4. *Arie-*

4. *Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces, are the signs of the Zodiack; the great Bear, the little Bear, the Dragon, Hercules, the Swan, Cassiopea, Orion, the great Dog, the little Dog, are constellations without the Zodiack.*

4. Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces, sunt signum Zodiacus; Ursa major, Ursa minor, Draco, Hercules, Cygnus, Cassiopea, Orion, Canis major, Canis minor, sum configuratio extra Zodiacus.

5. *The Sun and the Moon do finish their course about the earth, and they pass along the Zodiack; Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn do wheel about the Sun, yet they do run to one hand and the other. An Ephemerides is a configuration, where every planet shall be at the noon hour of every day; the Aspects are five, conjunction, sextile, quadrature, trine and opposition.*

5. Sol & Luna absolvo gyratio suus circa terra, & progredior per Zodiacus: Mercurius, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, & Saturnus gyror circa via sol; tamen excurro à via sol hinc & illinc: Ephemerides sum configuratio, ubi planeta quisque sum hora meridianus dies omnis; Aspectus sum quinque, conjunctio, sextilis, quadratus, trigonus, & oppositio.

6. *The Eclipse of the Sun doth happen in the change of the moon, but the moon is eclipsed in the full moon. The days of the week are, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday; the months are, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.*

The stars do make a star light night, appearing in the starry heaven, in certain constellations: The beast Stellio is marked with little spots.

6. Eclipsis sol contingo in interlunium, sed luna eclipsor in plenilunium. Dies hebdomada sum dies Solis, dies Lunæ, die Martis, dies Mercurii, dies Jovis, dies Veneris, dies Saturni: mensis Januarius, Februarius, Martius, Aprilis, Maius, Junius, Julius, Augustus, September, October, November, December.

Stella facio nox stellans, apparens in cœlum stellatus, in configuratio certus: Stellio sum depictus stellula.

CHAP. 56.

1. *The Geographer doth measure the earth, he doth quarter*

CAP. 56.

1. Geographus dimetior terra, distermino regio, & describo

the countries, and he describes notable things, either in a globe, or in Geographical Tables.

2. *The earth is round, the compass of it is five thousand and four hundred German miles; the latitude of the earth is reckoned from the Equator, the longitude from the first Meridian.*

3. *Most vehement heats are in the two torrid zones, vehement colds are in the two frigid zones, a grateful change of seasons is in the temperate zone, the climates do arise from the length of days.*

4. *The continents are five, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Magellanica; that many Islands are about these it is manifest, that the earth is inhabited on every side, and that there are antipodes.*

5. *The famous mountains, the famous rivers, the famous cities are to be taken notice of.*

1. *I have a good dwelling, thou hast a convenient habitation, but the house of my neighbour is inhabitable.*

2. *An able Man hath an exquisite habit of doing every thing, but the ability of the body, and the fitness of the mind, are from God.*

egregium vel in globus, vel in tabula Geographicus.

2. Terra sum globosus, circuitus is sum quinque millia & quadringinta milliare Germanicum, latitudo terra æstimo ab æquator, longitudo à meridianus primus.

3. Calor vehementissimus sum in zona duo torridus, frigus vehementissimus sum in zono duo frigidus, alternatio tempestas gratus sum in zona temperatus, clima orior à longitudo dies.

4. Continens sum quinque, Europa, Asia, Africa, America, Magellanica, insula multus sum circa hic, consto tellus habito undique, & sum antipodes.

5. Mons celebratus, flumen famosus, urbs inclytus sum animadvertendus.

1. Ego habeo habitaculum bonus, tu Possideo habitatio commodus; sed domus vicinus sum inhabitabilis.

2. Vir habilis habeo habitus exquisitus agendi omne, sed habitudo corpus, & habilitas animus sum à Deus.

CHAP. 57.

1. *A Chronologer doth reckon in what age of the world this or that hath happened; and*

CAP. 57.

1. Chronologus supputo in ætas qui mundus hoc vel illud accido, & quantum tempus

ow much the time preſent doth ary from the firſt riſe of things, hich ought to be the common oca; but becauſe that beginning as unknown to moſt men, every ation hath taken another memo- able term.

2. *The rudeneſs of the ancients d not hiſtories, therefore things e come into forgetfulneſs, or ere changed into fables; now ters do grow rife, I will give thee a commentary from the ginning.*

3. *Adam with Eve had Cain, o did kill his brother Abel, he ve himſelf to wickedneſs with s poſterity, God deſtroyed all n with a flood, Noah being cepted with his.*

4. *The Families of the nations re ſcattered from the ſons of ah, Shem, Japhet and Cham, e confuſion of tongues, and the ſperſion of nations did follow e building of Babel.*

5. *Sodom and Gomorrah were erthrown, Lot being ſaved; Mo- leads the Iſraelitiſh people rough the red ſea; the Sun ſtood l at the prayers of Joſhua.*

6. *Troy was razed in the times Sampſon; David and Solomon reign after him. Elias ſhuts aven; Ezekias obtains by pray- three wonderful things; Ne- chadnezzar is turned into a aſt; Xerxes leads out a great ny; Alexander triumphs; the mans took hold of the Empire the World; Chriſt is born un- Auguſtus.*

præſens diſto ab exortus primus res, qui debeo ſum epocha communis; ſed quia initium iſte ſum incompertus plurimus, gens quilibet aſſumo terminus alius memorabilis.

2. Ruditas priſcus non habeo hiſtoria, igitur res venio in oblivio, vel transformo in fabula; nunc litera increbeſco, do tu commentarium ab initium.

3. Adam cum Eva habeo Cain, qui trucido frater Abel, trado ſe impietas cum progenies. Deus deleo omnis cataclyſmus, Noah exceptus cum ſuus.

4. Familia gens diſſemino à filius Noah, Semus, Japhethus, & Chamus; confuſio lingua, & diſperſio gens ſequor ædificatio Babel.

5. Sodoma & Gomorrha ſum ſubverſus, Loth ſervatus, Moſes educo populus Iſraeliticus per mare ruber: Sol ſto ad precis Joſhua.

6. Troja excido in tempus Sampſon; David & Solomon regno poſt ille; Elias claudo cœlum; Ezechias impetro precis tres mirandus; Nebuchadnezzar ſum converſus in bellua; Xerxes educo exercitus magnus, Alexander triumpho; Romanus arripio Imperium mundus; Chriſtus naſcor ſub Auguſtus.

7. *After*

7. *After theſe things Conſtantine is made a Chriſtian, he builds Conſtantinople, Mahomet ſeizes it; then the force of the load-ſtone began to become known, and the Mariners compaſs is made; the invention of Printing hath followed, by the benefit of which the world is filled with Books.*

The Hiſtorian doth write an hiſtory with an hiſtorical faith; a ſtage-player doth repreſent others actions in a ſtage-playing habit, and with a ſtage-playing geſture.

CHAP. 58.

1. *The Logician doth mind the procedure of our thoughts, that it may not permit them to ſtraggle, it is a neceſſary art.*

2. *Unknown things, incertain things and confuſed things are objected to our meditation, the Logician doth throughly try all things, by ſenſe, by reaſon, or by other teſtimonies, he doth raiſe a definition, or deſcription by inquiring into the cauſes, effects, ſubjects, adjuncts, things agreeing, things diſagreeing, things like, think unlike, things diverſe, things adverſe, things contrary.*

3. *A diviſion is two membred, three membred, or four membred, as the thing doth offer it ſelf, and it is a diſtinction, a partition, or a diſtribution, ſentences are made of invented*

7. Conſtantinus ſio Chriſtianus poſt hoc, ædifico Conſtantinopolis, Mahomedes occupo; tum vis magnes cæpio innoteſco, & pixis nauticus fabrico; inventio Typographia ſequor beneficium qui mundus impleo liber.

Hiſtoricus ſcribo hiſtoria fide hiſtoricus; hiſtrio repræſento geſtum alienus habitus hiſtrioneus, & geſtus hiſtrionicus.

CAP. 58.

1. Logicus intendo proceſſ cogitatio, ut non permitto is vagor, ſum ars neceſſarius.

2. Ignotum, incertum, confuſum objicio meditatio ſter; dialectius perrento omn ſenſus, ratio, teſtimonium ali nus, ille extruo definitio, vel d ſcriptio, perquirendo cauſa, fectum, ſubjectum, adjunctu conſentaneum, diſſentaneu ſimile, diſſimile, diverſum, verſum, contrarium.

3. Diviſio ſum bimembr trimembris, quadrimembr uti res do ſe, & ſum diſ ctio, partitio, aut diſtri tio; ſententia fio ex cogit inventus, ubi ſum ſubjectu

thoughts, where there is the ſubject, the predicate, and the intervening copula, as Logick is to be learnt, he doth prove the predicate to be rightly affirmed of the ſubject by a middle term profitable; he doth make a Syllogiſm by three propoſitions of theſe three terms, profitable things are to be learnt, Logick is profitable, therefore Logick is to be learnt.

4. One propoſition is ſometimes concealed, and an enthymem is made: as Logick is profitable, therefore it is to be learnt: A Sophiſter quibbles.

5. Method hath three chief laws. (1.) We do go from known things to unknown things. (2.) All things do hang together ſo as they are made from one another, that one notion may draw another. (3.) All things are expreſſed in perſpicuous words, thus he clears quirks, he confutes miſtakes, and he doth order things out of order: ſyntheſis puts together, analyſis puts aſunder, ſyncriſis compares together.

prædicatum, & copula interveniens, Logica ſum diſcendus, probo prædicatum recte affirmor de ſubjectum per terminus medius utilis; facio ſyllogiſmus per propoſitio tres è terminus hic tres; utile ſum diſcendus, Logica ſum utilis, ergo Logica ſum diſcendus.

4. Propoſitio alter interdum diſſimulor, & enthymema fio, ut Logica ſum utilis, ergo Logica ſum diſcendus. Sophiſta argutor.

5. Methodus habeo lex tres ſummus. (1.) Eo à notis ad ignotus. (2.) Omne cohæreo ſic, quomodo fio ab invicem, ut notio unus traho alter. (3.) Omne exprimo verbum perſpicuus: ſic dilucido ſophiſma, refuto paralogumus, & digero inordinatum, ſyntheſis contexo, analyſis retexo, ſyncriſis confero.

He doth find out many things, who doth think, and think again ſeriouſly, ſudden thoughts are incogitancy.

Excogito multum, qui cogito & recogito cogitatè, incogitans cogitatio ſum incogitantia.

CHAP. 59.

1. *The memory doth chain notions together, and recover them by the tract. Hence the maſters of memory have found out devices, that is, certain*

CAP. 59.

1. Memoria concateno notio, & recognoſco per veſtigium. Hinc muemonicus invenio *machinamentum*, hoc *ſum*, *quidam* imago, *diſpoſitus* per locus cer-

images

images diſpoſed into certain places, by the beholding of which a ſtrong imagination is made a faſt retention, and a remembrance wiſt to miracle.

2. *But this local memory is believed to weaken the judgment; wherefore an attentive inſpection, a leiſurable conſideration, and a frequent iteration of the things themſelves, will be a more ſafe exerciſe of the memory.*

I do remember I have ſet down a memorable thing in a book of remembrance, I can remember it by heart, if there is need of calling it to mind.

tus, intuitus qui imaginatio fortiſſimus ſio retinentia pervalidus, & reminiſcentia velox ad miraculum.

2. Sed memoria hic localis credo debilito judicium; igitur intuitio intentus, dijudicatio penſiculatus, & iteratio crebra res ipſe ſum cultura tutior memoria.

Memini confingo memorabile in libellum memorialis, queo memoro id memoriter, ſi opus ſum commemoratio.

CHAP. 60.

1. *The Phyſiognomer, the Chiromancer, the Phyſnomiſt, the Expounder of dreams to exerciſe arts of divination.*

2. *The Aſtrologer doth erect a ſcheme of the Heavens, and doth foretel contingencies, and he doth write a Prognoſtication of the life of a perſon from the poſition of the ſtars about the hour of his nativity.*

3. *The Southſayer, the aruſpex, the extiſpex, and the ſorcerer did exerciſe the auguries of the heathen, the Magician and the Conjerer do deal with devils, but wiſe Men do foreſee effects in their cauſes.*

God hath been from the beginning in his deity, the Gods and Goddeſſes of the Heathen

CAP. 60.

1. Phyſiognomon, Chiromantes, Metapoſcopus, Oneiromantes exerceo ars divinatio.

2. Aſtronomus erigo ſchema cœlum, & prædivino contingens, & conſcribo prognoſticon vita perſona a poſitura ſydus ſub hora nativitas.

3. Augur, aruſcex, extiſpex, & fortilegus exerceo augurium paganus, Magus & Necromantes colludo genius malus, ſed ſapiens prævideo effectus in cauſa ſuus.

Deus ſum ab æternum in deitas ſuus, Dii & Dea gens ſum figmentum.

were

were figments; a diviner doth divine future things by the Art of Divination.

divinator divino futurum ars divinatio.

CHAP. 61.

CAP. 61.

1. *Moſt loving friend, Ethick is the moſt excellent part of Philoſophy, it doth inform a Man concerning the government of himſelf, how he may be able to live, and die well by following wiſdom, vertue and innocency, and by ſhunning folly, vice, and guilt.*

1. Amicus amantiſſimus, Ethica ſum pars præcellentiſſimus philoſophia, informo homo de moderamen ſui ipſius quomodo queo vivo & morior recte proſequendo ſapientia, virtus & innocentia, & fugiendo ſtultitia, vitium & noxa.

2. *I would entreat thee to love vertue, which doth conſiſt in a mean, and doth perfect the image of God in us, and to ſhun vice which doth deſtroy it; whilſt from a miſcarriage a Man doth commit heinous facts, naughty pranks, villanous acts, till at laſt he becomes miſchievous.*

2. Ego oro tu amo virtus, qui conſiſto in medium, & perficio imago Deus in nos, & fugio vitium, qui deſtruo illa, dum à delictum homo perpetro facinus, nequitia, ſcelus, donec fio perverſus.

3. *Do thou obſerve, (1.) The frame of thy natural inclinations. (2.) The objects unto which thy inclinations are carried. (3.) The invitements, and the inticements which draw thee hither and thither, ſo thou ſhall be prudent in all things, wary towards thy ſelf, juſt to thy neighbour, and reverent towards God; in a word, intire, ſincere and conſtant.*

3. Obſervo, (1.) Fabrica naturalis inclinatio. (2.) Objectum in qui fero. (3.) Invitamen, & irritamentum, qui traho huc & illuc, ſic tu ſum prudens in omne, cautus erga tu ipſe, æquus erga proximus, reverens erga Deus, tandem integer, ſincertus & conſtans.

Farewel.

Vale.

CHAP.

CAP. 62.

1. *Most loving friend, prudence doth teach to do all things circumspectly.* (1.) *It doth teach to look before-hand on the end, that it may be honest, profitable and pleasant.* (2.) *To view the means, that they may be certain, easie, and few.*

2. (3.) *To attend to the occasion, and to use the means rightly. I advise thee to do thus every where, that thou may'st be a provident Man, and not a mad Man, a dotard, an inconsiderate Man, a fool: I will shew to thee in my next Epistle, what thou owest to thy self, to thy neighbour, and to God.*

Farewel.

CAP. 62.

1. Amantissimus amicus, prudentia doceo ago omne circumspecte. (1.) Illa dirigo prospicio finis, ut sum honestus, utilis, & jucundus. (2.) Dispicio medium, ut sum certus, facilis, & paucus.

2. (3.) Attendo occasio, & uror medium recte. Admoneo tu ago sic ubique, ut sum providus, & non vecors, delirus, inconsideratus, aut stolidus; ostendo tu in epistola meus proximus quid debeo tu ipse, proximus tuus, & Deus.

Vale.

CHAP. 63.

1. *Most dear school-fellow; some Men do give themselves to idleness, others do spoil their strength by excess of labour; do thou shun both extreams, but especially sloth, and laxiness; follow thine own business, until thou hast dispatched them.*

2. *Holy days are every day to idle persons, even on working days, but be thou busie in leisure whilst thou dost recruit thy little tired forces: begin betimes to be laborious, and late, and all shall be safe.*

Farewel.

CAP. 63.

1. Condiscipulus charissime alius dedo se ignavia, alius frango vis nimietas labor; tu fugio extremum uterque, sed maxime pigritia, & torpor; satago res tuus, donec defungor is.

2. Feriæ sum semper ignavus etiam dies profestus: sed tu sum negotiosus in otium: dum re colligo virecula lassus, incipio maturè sum laboriosus, desino serò, & omne sum salvus.

Vale.

CHA

CHAP. 64.

1. *Dear brother, I know there is a ſelf-love created in thee, and a deſire of thoſe things, which do make thee chearful; therefore it is meet that thou keep thy ſelf from inticements, which are wont to allure our concupiſcences, leſt thou do immoderately give thy ſelf to the deſire of pleaſures, of riches, or of honours, or of knowledge.*

Farewel.

2. *Moſt loving brother, I received thy Epiſtle, and would adviſe thee to be temperate and ſober, for do but ſee, belly gods, gluttons, greedy roiſters, and drunkards do either dull, or enrage their minds; trembling, the megrim and the gout do vex their bodies; I hope theſe frolicks of epicures will not intice thee.*

Farewel.

3. *Loving brother, Adulterers, Fornicators, Whore-maſters and Ruffians, for whom panders, and bawds ſeduce harlots, have the ſame ruin with drunkards, therefore be thou chaſte, ſhame-faced, and undefiled, let wantonneſs, ribaldry, and laſciviouſneſs be laid aſide, leſt inceſts, whoredoms, or fornications defile thy youth.*

Farewel.

4. *Loving friend, an immoderate deſire of having, begetteth covetouſneſs in old*

CAP. 64.

1. Frater chariſſimus, ſcio philautia ſum ingeneratus tu, & appetitus id quod exhilaro tu; igitur oportet, temporo tu ab illecebra, qui ſoleo illecto concupiſcentia noſter, ne obſecundo immoderate cupiditas, voluptas, opes, honor, vel ſcientia.

Vale.

2. Frater amantiſſimus, accipio Epiſtola tuus, & admoneo tu ſum temperans & ſobrius, nam video tantum epulo, gluto, lurco guloſus, & inebriatus, vel hebeto, vel furio mens ſuus, tremor, vertigo, & arthritis, divexo corpus; ſpero ſuavitudo hic voluptuans non intrico tu.

Vale.

3. Frater amantiſſimus, Adulter, Scortator, Concubinus, & ganeo, pro qui leno, & lena ſeduco pellex, habeo perditio idem cum potor: igitur ſum caſtus, pudicus, & impollutus, abſum procacitas, obſcœnitas & petulantia, ne inceſtus, ſtuprum, vel fornicatio inquino inventus tuus.

Vale.

4. Amicus amantiſſimus, cupido habendi gigno avaritia in ſenex, qui nunquam ſaturo

Men

men, who are never ſatisfied with riches; I pray thee conſider, ſuch men find ſcarcity in the midſt of riches, and often ſee ill gotten goods are ill ſpent by prodigal heirs; that thou mayeſt be frugal, and equally ſhun nigardlineſs, and prodigality.

Farewel.

5. *Moſt loving friend, the deſire of being eminent doth provoke young men to ambition, haughtineſs, pride and boaſting. I pray thee do not arrogate too much to thy ſelf, but let thy moderation commend thee, leſt whilſt thou doſt inſolently long after the praiſes of the common people, thou doſt ridiculouſly appear a vain boaſter.*

Farewel.

6. *Moſt loving friend, the deſire of knowing may then be blamable, when a buſie body doth deſire to know other Mens matters above meaſure, and when curioſity doth drive us to make a bargain with ſatan, do thou temper the deſire of knowing, forbear to inquire after that which doth not concern thee, by this means reſt ſhall be to thy ſelf, and others.* *Farewel.*

CHAP. 65.

1. *Loving friend, I have heard from many, that thou art a faint-hearted perſon; they ſay, thou duſt look big in proſperity, but thou doſt grow heartleſs in adverſity; nay, thou trembleſt womaniſhly at every noiſe, and*

opes; oro tu, perpendo, lis experior inopia in medi copia, & ſæpe video male tum male dilabor, per res prodigus, ut ſum frug & fugio æque tenacitas, & digalitas.

Vale.

5. Amicus amantiſſimus, piditas eminendi inſtigo juve in ambitio, elatio, faſtus, & tantia. Oro tu, ne arrogo tu nium, ſed moderatio tuus co mendo tu, ne dum affecto pr conium vulgus inſolenter, ap reo ridicule gloriator vanus.

Vale.

6. Amicus amantiſſimus, a ditas ſciendi ſum tum culpabil quum ardelio aveo reſciſco alie tum ſupra modus, & quum cu riofitas impello nos papiſco cum Satanas, tu tempero de derium ſcientia, deſino inquir id, quod hibil intereſt tuus, i quies ſum tu, & alius.

Vale.

CAP. 65.

1. Amicus amantiſſimus audio ex multis, quod tu ſum puſillanimus; dico, tu intumeſco in res proſperus, ſed t deſpondeo in adverſum; imo trepido effæminate ad ſtre pitus quivis, & quum obruo

whe

en thou art overwhelmed with
mity, thou filleſt all places
h complaints. I pray thee
ider, how thou doſt make thy
lean with grief, and doubleſt
orrows by impatience, whilſt
ſinkeſt under adverſities:
efore I would exhort thee to
tude, which doth conſiſt in
nimity, magnanimity, and pa-
ce, yet do thou take heed, leſt
ſt thou ſhunneſt the note of
lanimity, thou becomeſt a
hardy bragard; if thou doſt
der the difference between a
ant man, a coward, and a
fellow, I know thou would-
e quick to things honeſt, un-
ted at obſtructions, and un-
ayed at ſad accidents, ſo thou
overcome in every buſineſs.

Farewel.

calamitas, impleo omne querimonia. Oro tu perpendo; quomodo emaceo tu ægrimonia, & reduplico ærumna impatientia, dum ſuccumbo adverſitas; igitur hortor tu adfortitudo, qui conſiſto in æquanimitas, magnanimitas, & patientia: tamen caveo; ne dum fugio nota puſillanimitas, fio audaculus jactator; ſi tu perpendo differentia inter fortis, ignavus, & temerarius; ſcio, tu ſum impiger ad honeſtum, impavidus ad obſtaculum, & infractus ad accidens triſtis, ſic tu pervinco ubique.

Vale.

CHAP. 66.

Loving friend, the neceſſity
ing one with another joineth
en together by a treble law of
nity, juſtice, and benignity,
thou mayeſt avoid offence, uſe
rds all men modeſty, affabi-
candor, truth, urbanity,
d, and mildneſs, ſo thou
be acceptable to all.

Farewel.

Loving ſchool-fellow, mo-
among all other vertues
moſt adorn a young man,
h teach him to be humble,
ous, and ſilent, if he

CAP. 66.

1. Amicus amantiſſimus, neceſſitas cohabitandi conſocio omnis lex trinus humanitas, juſtitia, & benignitas, ut evito offenſio, ſervo erga omnis modeſtia, affabilitas, candor, veracitas, urbanitas, concordia, & manſuetudo, ita ſum gratus omnis.

Vale.

2. Condiſcipulus amantiſſimus, modeſtia inter virtus omnis alius maxime orno juvenis, doceo ille ſum humilis, comes, & taciturnus, ſi in-

hath

hath overheard any thing, which ought to be concealed, not to divulge it, and not obstinately to affirm, or deny that, which doth not appear certainly to him. I do hear thou art haughty, sullen, talkative, ready to cross any one without a cause, to defame and traduce thy neighbour; unless thou amend thy manners, I shall not be a friend to thee.

Farewel.

audio quid, quod debeo abs
dō, non divulgo is, nec
stinate affirmo, aut nego
quod non consto certo
Audio quod tu sum arro
morosus, loquax, aptus
versor quispiam sine causa,
famo, & traduco proximus
si corrigo mos, non su m am
tu.

Vale.

3. Loving School-fellow, I do confess my error, I will be courteous for the future, I will not disdain to converse lovingly with every good boy, with all candor, without sly tricks, and craftiness; if my friend hath offended, I will admonish him without bitterness; so whilst I am a familiar to all, I hope I shall be a friend to thee.

Farewel.

3. Condiscipulus amam
mus, confiteor error, sum
fabilis in futurum, non de
nor conversor amanter cum
libet puer bonus, candor o
citra vafrities, & versut
amiculus delinquo, mone
citra amaror, sic dum sum
fabilis omnus, spero sum
micus.

Val

4. Dear Brother, I hear thou art a liar, I pray thee, consider what thou dost get by lying and swearing; thou hast this punishment, that no Man doth believe thee; further they say, thou art froward, and knowest not how to compose thy self to handsomness; I advise thee to shun clownery, and see what becomes thee, and what misbecomes thee.

Farewel.

4. Frater charissimus, a
tues mendax, oro tu, per
do quid abtineo mentior &
ro; habeo pœna hic, quod
lus credo tu, præterea dic
sum tetricus, & nescio co
no tu ad elegantia; adm
tu fugio rusticitas, & pros
quid decet tu, & quid dec

Vale

5. I

5. *Loving brother, there are many talkative perſons, which do revile others with ſcoffs and jeers; theſe are ſcorners, ſcoffers, and buffoons, which do not live quietly with their companions; they envy to them good ſucceſſes, they do endeavour that we may live in perpetual diſcord, do not believe them.*

Farewel.

6. *Loving Brother, if I have offended, it doth not ſhame me to acknowledge my offence. I hope thou art gentle, and wilt pardon my fault, and not boil over into anger. What doth this profit? It doth diſturb things the more. I hope thy generous mind is maſter of it-ſelf, and thou wilt appeaſe all, and anger none, by this means thou will preſently oblige all Men to thy ſelf.*

Farewel.

5. Frater amantiſſimus, ſum loquax multus, qui laceſſo alios ſcomma, & dicterium; hic ſum deriſor, ſcurra, & ſannio, qui non vivo tranquille cum convictor; æmulor ſucceſſus fortunatus ille, conor ut nos vivo diſcordia jugis, nè credo is.

Vale.

6. Frater amantiſſimus, ſi pecco, non pudet ego agnoſco offenſa. Spero tu ſum manſuetus, & condono culpa, & non efferveſco in ira. Quid proſum? Perturbo res magis. Spero animus tuus generoſus ſum compos ſui, & tu paco omnis, irrito nemo, ita devincio omnis oppido.

Vale.

CHAP. 67.

1. *Commutative Juſtice doth conſiſt in changing things; diſtributive Juſtice in diſtributing offices, rewards, and puniſhments amongſt perſons.*

2. *Loving friend, do not thou challenge to thy ſelf that which is the thing of another, reſtore that faithfully which is left with thee, do thou reſtore the ſame thing which thou haſt received for loan; thou may-ſt reſtore another thing for that which thou haſt borrowed; do*

CAP. 67.

1. Juſtitia commutativus conſiſto in mutando res, juſtitia diſtributivus in diſtribuendo officium, præmium, & pœna inter perſona.

2. Amicus amantiſſimus, ne vendico id tu, quod ſum res alter, reddo in fideliter, quod ſum depoſitus apud tu; redhibeo idem, quod accipio commodatum; reſtituo aliud pro id quod mutuo, commodo pauper, ſed poſtulo cautio, quum *thou*

thou lend to the poor, but require ſecurity; when the debt is paid, deliver an acquittance; do not exact unlawful uſuries beyond the principal, leſt thou overwhelm the debtor with debt; by this means thou ſhalt be juſt, and ſhalt not give an occaſion to any man of quarrelling with thee.

Farewel.

debitum exſolvo, trado apocha ne exigo fœnus illicitus ſupra ſors, ne obruo debitor æs alienus; ita ſum juſtus, & non do anſa quiſquam expoſtulandi tu cum.

Vale.

3. *Dear brother, you are a Magiſtrate, I pray you, obſerve an equality in diſpencing good things, praiſe men doing worthily, rebuke unworthy men, pity men offending ignorantly, or by another's inſtinct. I humbly beg a favour from you, I have competitors, but deſire the place may be given to the more worthy; if I obtain it, I ſhall acknowledge thy good turn as much as if thou hadſt beſtowed it upon me, not being asked.*

Farewel.

3. Frater charus, tu ſum magiſtratus, oro tu, obſervo æqualitas in diſpenſando bonum, collaudo homo agens laudabiliter; objurgo illaudabilis, miſereſco homo delinquens inſcienter, aut inſtinctus alienus. Oro beneficium à tu ſubmiſſe, habeo competitor, ſed cupio promotio do dignio, ſi ego obtineo, agnoſco tantum favor tuus, quam ſi largior, non rogatus.

Vale.

CHAP. 68.

Dear ſchool-fellow, it is not enough for an honeſt man to hurt no body, he ought to do good to every one he is able, by the performing of free civilities, whether thy neighbour doth need counſel, comfort, aid, or patronage; thou art rich, be bountiful, hoſpitable, liberal, and merciful; thus thou ſhalt deſerve favour, and purchaſe true friendſhip to thy ſelf.

Farewel.

CAP. 68.

Condiſcipulus charus, non ſum ſatis vir frugi, obſum nemo debeo proſum cui poſſum, præſtatio officium gratuitus, ſive proximus indigeo conſilium, ſolatium, ſubſidium, vel patrocinium; tu ſum dives, ſum munificus, hoſpitalis, liberalis, & miſericors, ſi demereor gratia & comparo amicitia verus tu.

Vale.

CHA

CHAP. 69.

Becauſe bleſſing comes from the goodneſs of God, a curſe and ruin do come from his indignation; therefore do thou reverence him, love him, and continually call upon him, and he will bleſs thee bountifully.

CAP. 69.

Quia benedictio venio à gratia Deus; maledictio & interitus venio ab indignatio is; igitur tu revereor, deamo, & perpetuo invoco ille, & ille beo tu pulchrè.

CHAP. 70.

1. *Loving friend, compleatneſs, ſincerity, and conſtancy in good do add the crown to vertue.* (1.) *Let no vertue be abſent which may make thee entire in every degree of thy age; whilſt thou art a child, and when thou ſhall be a youth, a man, an old man.* (2.) *Do nothing affectedly, but do all things ſincerely and conſciencioufly.* (3.) *Do thou perſiſt unmoveably in ſo excellent a purpoſe; be thou more ready to die than to be defiled; if thou doſt hold on thus, thou ſhalt remain without any damage, and mayeſt rejoice continually.*

Farewel.

CAP. 70.

Amicus amantiſſimus, plenitudo, ſinceritas, & conſtantia in bonum coaddo coronis virtus. (1.) Virtus nullus abſum qui poſſum integro tu in ſtatus vita omnis dum ſum puer, & cum ſum juvenis, vir, ſenex, (2.) Ago nil affectatè; ſed perago omne ſincerè, & conſcientiosè. (3.) Perſiſto immotè in tam propoſitum excellens; ſum paratior morior, quam ſpurcor; ſi ſic perſevero, permaneo indemnis, & exulto continenter.

Vale.

CHAP. 71.

Q. *Why is there need to ſpeak?*

A. *Becauſe man is made for ſociableneſs.*

Q. *By what names doth thou call the inventories of words?*

A. *A word book, a dictionary, a ſtore-houſe, and a lexicon.*

CAP. 71.

Q. Cur opus ſum ſermocinor?

R. Quia homo ſum factus ad ſocialitas.

Q. Qui nomen appello inventorium vox?

R. Vocabularium, dictionarium, promptuarium, & lexicon.

Q. What doth Grammar teach?

A, *The Art of speaking according to the Idiom of every tongue, that barbarisms, and solecisms may not be admitted.*

CHAP. 72.

Q. What doth the Rhetorician do?

A. *He doth colour words with tropes, sentences with figures, and pronunciation with gesture.*

Q. What is a trope?

A. *A trope is when a word is translated from his natural signification, to signifie some other thing.*

Q. How many tropes are there?

A. *Four, a Metaphor, an Irony, a Metonymy, and a Synechdoche.*

Q. Quid Grammatico doceo?

R. Ars loquendi juxta idioma quisque lingua, ut barbarismus, & solœcismus non admitto.

CAP. 72.

Q. Quid Rhetor facio?

R. Coloro verbum tropus, sententia, figura, & pronunciatio gestus.

Q. Quid sum tropus?

R. Tropus sum, quum vox transferro à significatio nativus, ad significandum res alienus.

Q. Quot sum tropus?

R. Quatuor, Metaphora, Ironia, Metonymia, & Synechdoche.

Because the Metonymy is too briefly handled in the Janua, *in the Chapter of Rhetorick, I have here inserted the Supplement.*

Metonymia est quadruplex { Causæ. { Subjecti. / Adjuncti. / Effecti.

Metonymia causæ est cum nominamus causam, & intelligimus effectum.

Metonymia causæ est quadruplex { Efficientis. { Materiæ. / Formæ. / Finis.

1. Metonymia, causæ efficientis est cum nominamus efficiens, & intelligimus effectum stricte dictum; ut, iego Comenium, id est, librum à Comenio scriptum.

2. Metonymia causæ finalis est, cum nominamus finem, & intelligimus media conducentia ad finem, ut, legere serta, id est flores è quibus serta vientur.

3. Metonymia materiæ est cum nominamus materiam, & intelligimus rem ex materia factam; ut, amisi argentum, id est, pecuniam ex argento factam.

4. Me-

4. Metonymia formæ est cum nominamus formam, & intelligimus formatum; ut, percutit acie gladii, id est, acuto gladio.

Metonymia effecti, est cum nominamus effectum, & intelligimus causam, & est quadruplex, sicut causa quadruplex.

1. Nominamus effectum stricte dictum, & intelligimus causam efficientem; ut, mors est in olla, id est, venenum mortiferum.

2. Nominamus medium ad finem conducens & intelligimus finem; ut *tenetur amore studiorum*, id est, *sapientiæ*: quia *studiis obtinemus sapientiam.*

3. Nominamus materiatum & intelligimus materiam; ut *metella eruuntur à fodinis*, id est, *terra metallica.*

4. Nominamus formatum & intelligimus formam; ut, *globus facile volvitur*, id est, *globositas.*

Metonymia subjecti est cum nominamus subjectum, & intelligimus adjunctum.

Subjectum est triplex { Continens. Possidens. Signatum.

1. Nominamus continens, & intelligimus contentum; ut *amisit crumenam*, id est, *pecuniam in crumena contentam.*

2. Nominamus possidentem, & intelligimus possessum; ut *Ucalegon ardet*, id est, *domus Ucalegonis.*

3. Nominamus signum, & intelligimus signatum; ut, *fœdus est in corpore*, id est, *signum fœderis*, nimirum circumcisio.

Metonymia adjuncti est cum nominamus adjunctum, & intelligimus subjectum, quod est triplex; (1.) Contentum. (2.) Possessum. (3.) Signum.

1. Nominamus contentum, & intelligimus continens; ut, *Arabes sunt petrosi*, id est, *Arabia est petrosa.*

2. Nominamus possessum, & intelligimus possessorem; ut, *domus Israelis*, id est, *populus Israeliticus.*

3. Nominamus signum, & intelligimus signatum, ut, *veneranda canities*, id est, *senilis ætas.*

Q. *What do belong to tropes?*

A. *An Allegory, Hyperbole, Meiosis, Epithetes, Antithetes, Synonymael, Periphrasis.*

Q. *What is a figure?*

A. *A figure doth change the manner of speaking sentences, from the simple way into an*

Q. Quid accedo tropus?

R. Allegoria, Hyperbole, Meiosis, Epithetum, Antithetum, Synonymum, & Periphrasis.

Q. Quid sum figura?

R. Figura muto modus efferendi sententia, à modus simplex in elegans, sum vel

elegant; it is either of a ſentence, or of a word.

Q. What is a figure of a ſentence?

A. It doth change the whole ſentence, for emphaſis ſake; there are eight ſorts, an exclamation, interrogation, reticence, a correction, a præoccupation, a conceſſion, an apoſtrophe, a proſopopœia.

Q. What are the acceſſory ornaments of ſpeech.

A. Sentences, proverbs, apothegms, parables, fables, compariſons and examples; of theſe a ſpeech is made neat, florid and ſinewy.

Q. What is the diverſity of a ſtile?

A. A ſtile is Laconick, Aſiatick, Attick: again a ſtile is low, high, indifferent.

Q. How many fold is the ſtate of an oration?

A. It is demonſtrative, deliberative and juridical.

Q. What are the parts of an oration?

A. An exordium, a propoſition, the reaſons, a ſimilitude, an example, a teſtimony, and a concluſion.

Q. How do we ſet forth elocution in our geſtures?

A. In our countenance, in our voice, and in the motion of our body.

Q. What Epithetes may be given to an orator?

A. He may be called well ſpoken, a good droll, eloquent; a brawler is from the abuſe of oratory.

ſententia, vel dictio.

Q. Quid ſum figura ſententia?

R. Muto ſententia totus cauſa emphaſis; ſum genus octo exclamatio, interrogatio, reticentia, correctio, præoccupatio, conceſſio, apoſtrophe, proſopopœia.

Q. Quid ſum ornamentum acceſſorium ſermo?

R. Sententia, proverbium, apothegma, parabolo, apologus comparatio, & exemplum; e hic ſermo fio terſus, floridus, & nervoſus.

Q. Quid ſum diverſitas ſtylus?

R. Stylus ſum Laconicus, Aſiaticus, Atticus; rurſum ſtylus ſum humilis, ſublimis, mediocris.

Q. Quotuplex ſum ſtatus oratio?

R. Sum demonſtrativus, deliberativus, & juridicialis.

Q. Qui ſum pars oratio?

R. Exordium, propoſitio, cauſa, ſimilitudo, exemplum, teſtimonium, & concluſio.

Q. Quomodo, perorno elocutio geſtus?

R. Vultus, vox, & motus corpus.

Q. Qui epithetum poſſum do orator?

R. Poſſum appello diſertus facundus, eloquens; rabula ſum abuſus oratoria.

CHA

CHAP. 73.

1. *A Poet is tied to the laws of rythm, and metre. Rythm is the rudiment of Poetry. Metre is where all the ſyllables are numbred, and meaſured by poetical feet; the more common are a ſpondee, and a dactyl.*

2. *Verſes are made of feet, poems are made of verſes; they are called an epithalamium, an epicedium, an epitaph, a propempticum, an epigram, or a ſatyr. Witty Poets are wont to be crowned with Laurel.*

3. *A Muſician doth add a tune to a ſong, which is either plain ſong, or ſymphony. The voices are called treble, a tenor, a baſe; diſcant is ſung with a childiſh voice; a third, a fifth, an eight, agree ſweetly, where every ſinger ſingeth his part, one doth ſhew the time from when the reſt do take the meaſure of their ſinging, and pauſe.*

CAP. 73.

1. Poeta à aſtringo ad lex rythmus, & metrum. Rythmus ſum rudimentum poeſis. Metrum ſum, ubi ſyllaba omnis numero, & menſuro pes poeticus: communior ſum ſpondæus & dactylus.

2. Verſus fio è pes, poema fio è verſus: voco epithalamium, epicedium, epitaphium, propempticum, epigramma, vel ſatyra. Poeta argutus ſoleo corono laurea.

3. Muſicus addo modulatio carmen; qui ſum vel euphonia vel ſymphonia. Vox appello altus, tenor, baſſus; diſcantus canto vox puerilis; tertia, quinta, octava, conſono ſuaviter; ubi quiſque concinens canto vox ſuus, unus præmonſtro modulus, unde reliquus accipio menſura cantus, & pauſa.

CHAP. 74.

1. *Phyſicians do exerciſe anatomy, ſimpling, and chymiſtry; that they may preſerve mankind from bodily diſeaſes: perſons affected with hurtful diſeaſes are cured in an hoſpital, by a joint counſel of Phyſicians.*

2. *Empiricks, methodiſts, dogmaticks, (now called Galeniſts) did heretofore profeſs*

CAP. 74.

1. Medicus exerceo anatomia, botanice, & chymia; ut queo præſervo genus humanus à morbus corporeus: affectus morbus ſonticus curo in valetudinarium, conſilium collectivus medicus.

2. Empiricus, methodicus, dogmaticus, (nunc dictus Galenicus) olim profiteor

phyſick

phyſick: at this day Spagirick, or Hermetick phyſick hath grown famous. Theſe ſweat very much in finding out an univerſal medicine, which they place in a fifth eſſence, purified from all elementary groſs.

medicina: nunc medicina Spagirica, ſeu Hermetica inclareſco. Hic deſudo ſummopere emoliendo medicina univerſalis, qui pono in quintus eſſentia, purificatus ab craſſamentum elementaris omnis.

CHAP. 75.

1. *Law is exerciſed in the knowledge of Bonds, of caſes, and of remedies: bonds or rights, are of perſons, things, and actions.*

2. *The right of a Perſon is the power of a perſon upon a perſon, and he is ſaid to be of his own power: this power is husbandly power, fatherly, tutorly, guardianly, curatory, and the power of the Magiſtrate.*

3. *The right of things is, by which any perſon hath power over any thing; and it is propriety, poſſeſſion, or ſervice.*

4. *The right of actions is ſomething done, binding him who hath done it, whether it be an agreement, or a fault.*

5. *Invaſion of another's right, leaving of our own right, and breaking of Contracts are the caſes from which diſſolution of humane ſociety doth come; the remedy is, that every thing be reſtored to its own place, according to the Law of Nation, or according to the municipal law.*

6. *Therefore whilſt ſome do fall out amongſt themſelves about their right, they do go to lawyer, who doth explain the doubtfulneſs.*

CAP. 75.

1. Juriſprudentia exerceo in notitia vinculum, caſus, & remedium: vinculum ſeu jus, ſum perſona, res, actio.

2. Jus perſona, ſum poteſtas perſona in perſona & ille dico eſſe jus ſuus; hic poteſtas ſum maritalis, patrius, tutorius, guardianus idem, curatorius, & poteſtas magiſtratus.

3. Jus res ſum, qui perſona quipiam habeo poteſtas in res quipiam, & ſum dominium, poſſeſſio vel ſervitus.

4. Jus actio ſum quoddam factus obligans is, qui admitto ſive ſum conventio, ſive delictum.

5. Invaſio jus alienus, deſertio jus proprius, & violatio contractus ſum cauſa à qui diſſolutio ſocietas humanus venio; remedium ſum, ut unumquodque reſtituo in locus ſuus, ſecundum lex gens, ſeu ſecundum lex municipalis.

6. Dum aliquis controverſor inter ſe de jus ſuus, contendo ad Juriſconſultus, qui explano dubietas.

CHAP.

CHAP. 76.

1. *Theology is founded upon the revelation of God, for the ſecurity of our ſouls, it doth conſiſt in thoſe things which do belong to eternal ſalvation; it is divided into poſitive, catechetical, didactical, polemical, prophetical, caſuiſtical, and cabaliſtical.*

2. *A right Philoſopher, Phyſician, Lawyer, and Divine, have their diſtinct characters.*

CHAP. 77.

1. *Book, and ſchool are profitable by a ſocial converſation with the learned. Whilſt we read choice books in our ſtudies, we have a converſation with abſent perſons, we do note things in them with an aſteriſm (*) or an obelisk (†.)*

2. *The Morning hours are the fitteſt for ſtudies; if thou ſtudy before day, thou oughteſt to have a wax candle, or a tallow candle, a candleſtick, a ſhadow glaſs, and ſnuffers.*

3. *Whatſoever thou readeſt, read it thrice; ſeek a companion of thy ſtudies, who is more underſtanding than thy ſelf; thou wilt never be unwilling to converſe with a companion of this kind.*

4. *Have always a table-book, and a black-lead pen with thee. Thou wilt go forward daily, if thou doſt hear famous Men in Schools diſputing*

CAP. 76.

1. Theologia fundo ſuper revelatio Deus, ad ſecuritas anima noſter, conſiſto in id, quod ſpecto ad ſalus æternus; divido in poſitivus, catecheticus, didacticus, polemicus, propheticus, caſualis, & cabaliſticus.

2. Philoſophus verus, Medicus, Juriſconſultus, & Theologus, habeo ſignatura ſuus verus.

CAP. 77.

1. Liber, & ſchola ſum utilis converſatio ſocialis cum eruditus. Dum lego ſelectus liber in muſeolum, habeo converſatio cum abſentaneus, noto res in ille aſteriſcus (*) ſive obeliſcus (†.)

2. Hora matutinus ſum accommodatiſſimus ſtudium; ſi locubro antelucanum, tu debeo habeo cereus, vel ſebacea, candelabrum, umbraculum, & emunctorium.

3. Quicquid tu lego, lego ter; quæro ſocius ſtudium tuus qui ſum intelligentior tu ipſe; nunquam pigro verſor cum ſodalis iſtiuſmodi.

4. Habeo ſemper tu pugillares, vel plumbata tecum. Proficiſcor in dies, ſi audio vir clarus in auditorium diſputans de controverſia à Sodali-

puting

puting of controverſies, a cloſe ſtudying company ſhould not be wanting, that they may be made common which every one readeth.

5. *It is a pretty thing learnedly to write Letters to abſent perſons to and fro, and to debate any queſtions; the ancients did write letters in wax Tables; we fold up, and ſeal paper letters; a ſcroul having nothing of a ſecret, is not ſealed.*

tium gnavus non deſum, ut
ſio commune, quod quiſq
lego.

5. Venuſtulum ſum ſcribo
tera erudite ad abſens, u
citróque, & agito queſtio
cunque; antiquus exato epiſt
in tabella ceratus; nos compl
& obſigno tabella chartacea
ſchedula habens nihil ſecret
non obſigno.

CHAP. 78.

1. *Men do conſociate themſelves into Families, Common-wealths and Kingdoms. Domeſtick ſociety is conjugal, parental, or maſterly. A houſe ought to be neat, ſafe and convenient: therefore there is a ſtove, a kitchen, a dining room, a buttery, bed-chambers, cloſets and cheſts.*

2. *A bed-chamber hath bedſteds, coverlets, a couch, a chamber-pot, and a houſe of office; every thing in a houſe hath its place, and every ſervant hath his office, under the inſpection of the ſteward.*

CAP. 78.

1. Homo conſocio ſe in fam
lia; res-publica & regnum ſo
eras domeſticus ſum conju
lis, parentalis, vel herilis. D
mus debeo ſum ornatus, tut
& commodus: igitur ſum hic
naculum, culina, cœnaculu
cella penuarius, dormitoriu
reconditorium & arca.

2. Cubiculum habeo ſpon
lectiſtornium, grabbatus, m
tula, & ſeceſſus; res quili
habeo locus ſuus in domus,
domeſticus quiſque habeo fu
ctio ſuus, ſub inſpectio œcon
mus.

CHAP. 79.

1. *Legitimate Children do come from wedlock; a retinue of ſervants is for theſe. A man and a woman are joined in wedlock. The man doth look out a woman for himſelf born honeſtly, and brought up modeſtly; portions and beauty commonly do ſtir up rivals.*

CAP. 79.

1. Liberi legitimus prop
go conjugium; famulatus fu
propter hic. Mas & fœmina ju
go matrimonium. Maſcul
diſpicio ſe fœmella natus h
neſtè, & educatus pudicè; d
& forma excito plerumq
rivalis.

2. T

2. *The ſuiter doth ſuit her whom hath fallen in love with, whether he be fatherleſs and motherleſs, or hath a father and a mother.*

2. Procus procor is qui deamo, ſive ſum orbus, vel patrimus & matrimus.

3. *The Eſpouſals are celebrated with pledges, when the lover obtains his ſweet-heart. Then the day is appointed for the wedding, they are coupled by the pariſh Miniſter, the bride-men, the bride-maids, and the friends of both parties do honour the bride and bride-groom, while the bridals are kept: the names of husband and wife, of father-in-law, and mother-in-law, of ſon-in-law, and daughter-in-law, and all affinity doth ariſe from marriage.*

3. Sponſalia celebro ſponſalitium, cum amaſius obtineo amaſia. Tum dies dico nuptiæ copulo à parochus, paranymphus, pronuba, & neceſſarius pars uterque cohoneſto ſponſus & ſponſa, dum repotia fio: nomen maritus & marita, ſocer & ſocrus, gener & nurus, & affinitas omnis orior à conjugium.

4. *The common office of married perſons is to perform mutual love to one another. The husband doth maintain and protect his wife, the wife doth accommodate her ſelf to her partner, and doth reverence him.*

4. Officium communis conjugatus ſum præſto amor mutuus ſibi. Maritus ſuſtento, & protego uxor, uxor accommodo ſe conſors, & revereor.

CHAP. 80.

CAP. 80.

1. *Off-ſpring doth make parents, fathers and mothers. The woman with child doth bring forth an infant, and doth become a child-bed woman; the mid-wife doth wrap the infant in ſwadling cloaths, ſhe lays it in a cradle, and lulls it aſleep.*

1. Soboles facio parens, pater & mater. Gravida enitor infans, & fio puerpera, obſtetrix involvo infantulus in faſciæ, repono in cunæ, & conſopio.

2. *The mother or nurſe do give their dugs to the nurſe-child, or they do fill the belly up.*

2. Genitrix, vel nutrix præbeo uber alumnus, vel ſatio pappa.

3. *After weaning, the Parents do accuſtom the children to good behaviour and piety.*

3. Poſt ablactatio, parens aſſuefacio puer moralitas, & pietas.

CHAP.

CHAP. 81.

1. *Parents are made Maſters, and Dames by man-ſervants and maid-ſervants. They were either ſlaves, or villains, or hired with wages. One was a Porter, another a drudge, a third a ſweeper, a fourth a foot-boy.*

CHAP. 82.

A change of a houſhold ſtate is made, either when the habitation is removed, the family entreaſing, or the cohabitation of perſons broken, by divorcing a wife, or diſinheriting, or by adopting a child.

CHAP. 83.

A Common-wealth is the bringing of many Families under one government, in a democracy, ariſtocracy, or in a monarchy. The people dwell in a City, which ought to be ſafe, pleaſant, and convenient.

CHAP. 84.

1. *The Citizens are diſtinguiſhed into ranks: the nobles, whether ſenators, prætors, ediles, or tribunes of the people, do govern; the commons have their companies.*

2. *The Conſul hath a proconſul, conſulars, and a Recorder; who do make ſtrict laws to be juſtly executed: otherwiſe diſorders do ariſe by thefts, rapes, robberies, whoredoms, and mutual oppreſſion.*

CHAP. 85.

Merchants, pedlers, ſhop-keep-

CAP. 81.

1. Parens fio herus, & h famulus & famula. Sum m cipium, vel verna, vel con ctus merces. Unus ſum bi lus, alter mediaſtinus, ter ſcopiarus, quartus pediſſequ

CAP. 82.

Immutatio ſtatus œconom cus fio, vel cum habitatio tra fero, familia increſcens; vel habitatio perſona diſrumpor, vortium uxor, vel abdica aut adoptio filius.

CAP. 83.

Res-publica ſum reduct multus familia ſub unus re men, in democratia, ariſt cracia, vel monarchia. Popul habito in civitas; qui debe ſum tutus, amœnus & comm dus.

CAP. 84.

1. Urbicus *diſtinguo* in ordo ædihis patricius, ſive ſenato vel tribunus plebs guberno plebs habeo ſodalitas.

2. Conſul habeo proconſu conſularis & ſyndicus; qui con ſtituo lex ſeverus exequor ju ſtè: aliter perturbatio ſubna cor, furtum, rapina, latrocini um, meretricium, & oppreſſi mutuus.

CAP. 85.

Mercator, inſtitor, taberna

ers, and huckſters, are exerciſed in ſelling; whether it be by changing, by unwrought braſs, by money, or by a bill of exchange: deceits intervene amongſt all theſe. The dearneſs of proviſion grows high by monopoliſts.

CHAP. 86.

1. *Phyſicians teach moderation in meat, drink, ſleeping, watching, and the motion of the body: when he hath enquired into the kind, ſeat, and cauſe of the Diſeaſe, he mitigateth pains, preſerveth the ſpirit, and doth oppoſe the diſeaſe by diet, phyſick and chyrurgery; medicines are altering, evacuating and corroborating.*

2. *The Apothecary doth prepare moiſt juices, ſoft balſams, and dry pouder; the Chymiſt doth extract the intimate eſſences of things. The Chyrurgeon opens a vein, cuts away warts, burns putrified fleſh, and makes iſſues.*

CHAP. 87.

Controverſies are decided by the parties themſelves, by an arbitration, or by a judicial proceſs; where the plaintiff citeth the defendant into the Court, from whence, ſecurity being given, they may depart, if the bill and anſwer be not perfected. The cauſe is decided by the judge; and execution is immediately ſerved, unleſs an injunction be obtained, and the party condemned do appeal to an higher Court.

CHAP. 88.

1. *Juglers, dancers on the ropes,*

rius, & propola exerceo in venditio, ſive ſum permutatio, æs infectus, moneta, vel collybus: fraus intervenio inter omnis hic. Caritas annona ingraveſco monopola.

CAP. 86.

1. Medicus præſcribo moderatio in cibus, potus, ſomnus, vigiliæ, & motus corpus, cum inquiro in ſpecies, ſedes, & cauſa morbus, mitigo dolor, ocuſervo ſpiritus, & oppugno morbus dieta, pharmaceuticum & chirurgicum; pharmacum ſum alterans, evacuans, & corroborans.

2. Pharmacopæus præparo ſuccus fluidus, mollis balſamum, & ſiccus pulvis, chymicus extrahro eſſentia intima res Chirurgus ſeco vena, exſeco verruca, peruro caro putidus, & ſuſcito fonticulus.

CAP. 87.

Controverſia compono per pars ipſe, per arbitrium, vel per proceſſus judicialis; cum actor voco reus in jus, à qui, vas datus, abeo, is accuſatio & excuſatio non perficior, cauſa decido à judex; & executio ſio ocyus, niſi dilatio impetro, & pars condemnatus appello ad tribunal ſuperior.

CAP. 88.

1. Præſtigiator, funambulo,

mum-

mummers, gypsies, and stage-players do delight us by sight. Running, dancing, hurling, wrestling, fencing, riding, casting a bar, hand-ball, do recruit our strength by moving.

2. *Prison-base, Blind-man's-buff, swinging, walking on stilts, are childish sports; chess play is the most ingenious of all.*

CHAP. 89.

1. *The head cook, and under cooks, and the caterer do prepare the meats; the butler and the steward prepare plates, spoons, salt-sellars, and loaves, the carver, and taster are present.*

2. *Spoon-meats, broths, gruels, potched-eggs, are the first meats; junkets, and sweet-meats are the last. Pleasant discourse, and merry drolls are continued through the whole banquet.*

CHAP. 90.

Heretofore they burned the dead carcases; we bury our dead, shut up in a Coffin, and laid upon a Bier; they are carried forth towards the Church-yard by the Bearers, and buried by the Grave-maker. Statues are erected, Epitaphs are sung, and Encomiums are recited for honourable persons.

CHAP. 91.

Many Cities under one head are called a Kingdom, that is either a dominion, or a Lieutenantship; it is divided into Principalities, Counties and

ludio, larvatus, circulator, & ludus scenicus oblecto spectatio. Cursus, saltus, jactus, luctatus, pugilatus, equitatio, vectitatio, & pila redintegro vis noster commovendo.

2. Diffugium, myinda, oscillatio, incessus gallatorius, sum lusio puerilis; ludus latrunculus sum ingeniosissimus omnis.

CAP. 89.

1. Archimagirus, coquus, & obsonator apparo esculentum; promuscondus, & architriclinus præparo discus, cochleare, salinum, & collyra: structor, & præguſtator adsum.

2. Obsonium, jusculum, pulmentum, ovum sorbile, sum primus edulium; bellaria, plur. & salgama, plur. sum ultimus. Colloquium festivus, & confabulatio lepidus continuo per totus epulum.

CAP. 90.

Quondam comburo cadaver; nos humo demortuus, inclusus capulus, & impositus sandapila; effero cœmeterium versus à sandapilarius, & sepelio à vespillo. Statua erigo, Epitaphium canto, Epicedium recito bene meritus.

CAP. 91.

Urbs multus sub caput unus dico regnum, hic sum vel dominium, vel districtus; divido in principatus, Comitatus & Dynasta, & debeo separo ab

Lord-

Lordſhips, and ought to be ſepa-rated from others by natural bounds or artificial ones.

CHAP. 92.

1. *The King doth govern the people. The chief amongſt the States are Peers, Earls, Mar-queſſes, Dukes, Arch-dukes: They have Lords, Barons, and Knights under them.*

2. *The people pay Taxes, Tri-butes and Cuſtoms, and ſometimes Poll-money, Purveyances, and o-ther Exactions.*

3. *The King ſendeth forth from his place lieutenants, rulers, pur-veyors, as alſo Embaſſadors; he keepeth at home privy-counſellors, a chancellor, a controller, a mar-ſhal, his diſh-bearer, his cup-bearer, his treaſurer, and maſter of the Horſe.*

4. *The King ſitteth in an ivo-ry throne, attired with a robe of ſtate, and adorned with a Dia-dem.*

CHAP. 93.

1. *The Herald proclaimeth War: which doth require Sol-diers, auxiliaries of allies, vi-ctuals, and great charges. The Soldiers are furniſhed with a Helmet, a breaſt-plate, a target, a ſpear, and a ſword. The Ar-my is divided into regiments and bands; colonels, captains and ſer-jeants, are ſet over theſe.*

2. *The Horſe-men, and Foot-men are drawn out to fight, whilſt the drummers and trum-*

alius limes naturalis, vel artifi-cialis.

CAP. 92.

1. Rex impero populus. Primarius inter ſtatus ſum proceres, comes, Marchio, dux, archidux, habeo dynaſta, baro, & eques ſub ſe.

2. Populus pendo cenſus, tributum, vectigal, & aliquando capitatio, angaria, & alius exactio.

3. Rex delego à ſuus regia vicarius, præfectus, fiſcalis; ut & legatus: habeo domus conſiliarius intimus, cancellarius, magiſter aula, mareſcallus, dapifer, potallicor, theſaurarius, & Magiſter ſtabulum.

4. Rex ſedeo in ſolium eburnicus, veſtitus trabea, & ornatus diadema.

CAP. 93.

1. Caduceator denuncio bellum; qui requiro miles, auxilium fœderatus, commeatus, & ſumptus dapſilis. Miles inſtruo galea, thorax, clypeus, haſta, & gladius. Exercitus divido per legio & vexillatio; chiliarcha, centurio, & decurio, præficio hic.

2. Et pedes, Eques deduco ad prælium, dum tympaniſta & æneator cano claſſicum;

peters play an Alarum: then the companies of the first ranks meet and fight desperately, until the army is routed.

9. *The Conquerors share the booty, and return from the war, loaden with spoils. The valiant are innobled, the wounded are healed, and the Prisoners are set at liberty.*

CHAP. 94.

1. *All Religion resolveth its self into these three things, faith in God, reverence towards God, and hope in his Mercy: an irreligious man doth not look after these things, a superstitious man looks after them preposterously. Atheism, Epicurism, and Sadducism do not consist with Religion.*

2. *All men boast of some revelation, comprised in Books, or received by tradition from their ancestors, and all do agree that outward rites are necessary to stir up inward devotion; yet the diversity of religion is great: receive an historical map of the four principal.*

CHAP. 95.

1. *Our first Parents did fall by eating of the forbidden fruit, and were cast out of Paradise; that they might remember the promise, how death was to be done away by death, lambs were slain.*

2. *But the rashness of man did keep the rite without the signification; which was the first accursed error: the next was, they*

tum legio primipilus concurro & pugno truculenter, donec a cies disturbo.

3. Victor distribuo præda & revenio à militia, onustu spolium. Serenus nobilito lautius sano, & captivus li bero.

CAP. 94.

1. Religio omnis resolvo in hic tres; fides in Deus, re verentia erga Deus, & spes i misericordia: irreligiosus no curo hoc, superstitiosus cu præposterè. Atheismus, Epi curismus, Sadducismus non co sisto cum religio.

2. Omnis glorior de revel tio aliquis, comprehensus ber, sive receptus per tradit majo; & omnes assentio quò ritus externus sum necessari ad excito devotio interna tamen diversitas religio su magnus: accipio narratiuncul historialis quatuor principalis.

CAP. 95.

1. Parens noster primus hor edo fructus vetitus & ci cio è paradisus; ut possu comminiscor promissum quomodo mors forem dele mors, agnus macto.

2. At inconsiderant à ho mo retineo ritus sine sign ficatio; quod sum erratio p mus exitialis; proximus sun

did attempt to represent the invisible deity by visible signs: after they did feign a plurality of deities, as Baal, Astaroth, Dagon, and Beelzebub; yea, they did imagine marriages, and wars amongst them.

3. The Romans divided them into the Gods, and goddesses of the greater nations, (Jupiter, Apollo, Mercury, Neptune, Vulcan, Mars, Juno, Minerva, Diana, Venus, Vesta, Ceres;) and into the Gods of the lesser nations, as Pluto, Castor, Pollux. They reckoned also noble men, and noble women, as Saints and half-Gods.

4. They had Oracles, Altars, and Shrines; they did sprinkle themselves with holy water; they kept holy days dissolutely: The Indians worship the very Devil.

CHAP. 96.

1. God called Abraham out of the midst of Idolaters, from whom the Messias was to come; to whom he gave the sign of Circumcision of the fore-skin.

2. God gave a threefold law by the hand of Moses, the moral law, the ceremonial law, and the judicial law.

3. The moral Law, is the unchangeable rule of inward worship, the summary of which is the decalogue, which God himself thundered from Heaven.

4. The ceremonial Law was that, in which the way of outward worship was set down, shadowing out the truth to come in sundry ceremonies, there was

attento repræsento numen invisibilis signum visibilis; deinde comminiscor pluralitas deus, ut Baal, Astaroth, Chamosh, Dagon, & Beelzebub; imo imaginor thalamus conjugalis, & bellum inter ille.

3. Romanus divido in Deus, & Dea gens major (Jupiter, Apollo, Mercurius, Neptunus, Vulcanus, Mars, Juno, Minerva, Diana, Venus, Vesta, Ceres) & in Deus gens minor, ut Pluto, Castor, Pollux, Accenseo etiam heros, & heroina, ut indigites, & semideus.

4. Habeo oraculum, altare, & delubrum, aspergo se aqua lustralis, ago dies festus dissolutissimè: Indi colo cacodæmon ipse.

CAP. 96.

1. Deus evoco Abrahamus è medium Idololatra, à qui Messias sum proditurus qui do signum circumcisio præputium.

2. Deus do lex triparitus per manus Moses; lex moralis, lex ceremonialis, & lex judicialis.

3. Lex moralis sum norma immutabilis cultus internus, summarium qui sum decalogus, qui Deus ipse detono cælitus.

4. Lex ceremonialis sum is in qui ratio cultus externus præscribo, præumbrans veritas futurus per ceremonia varius, sum sanctuarium unus, altare

one sanctuary, one altar, one high Priest, and one Ark of the Covenant.

5. *The general Congregation of the People did meet together three times in a year; at the feast of the Passover, of Pentecost, and of the Tabernacle.*

6. *They did offer sacrifices of thanksgiving, called a meat offering, or a peace offering; and they did offer expiatory sacrifices, called burnt offerings, a sin offering, or a trespass offering.*

7. *The Judicial law looked at the keeping under a refractory people; hereupon capital punishments were set upon apostates, blasphemers, and false prophets.*

8. *Now God hath dispersed the Jews, and they are destitute of Temple and Priesthood, they are divided into two Sects, the European Jews, who are Pharisees, following the tradition of the Elders, and the Asian Jews, who hold only the writings of the Prophets.*

CHAP. 97.

1. *Christians are those, who believe Jesus of Nazareth to be the promised Saviour, because they see all the divine predictions fulfilled in him.*

2. *Namely, he was born at Bethlehem, at the time foretold, of the house of David. He was mighty in word and work, he lived a holy life, and being adjudged to death, he bore it patiently; also he rose again the third day from the dead,*

unus, unus summus sacerdos, unus arca fœdus.

5. Congregatio generalis populus frequenter ter in anno; festum Paschæ, Pentecostes, & scenopegia.

6. Offero sacrificium eucharisticus, dictus libatio, vel hostia pacificus, & offero sacrificium expiatorius, dictus holocaustum, piaculum, vel supplicamentum.

7. Lex forensis spectò coercio populus refractarius; hinc pœna capitalis constituo apostata, blasphemus, & pseudo-propheta.

8. Nunc Deus disjicio Judæus & ille destituo templum, & sacerdotium; divido in sectas duo, Europæus Judæus, qui sum Pharisæus, sequens traditio senior, & Judæus Asinus, qui teneò tantùm scriptum Propheta.

CAP. 97.

1. Christianus sum, qui credo Jesus Nazarenus sum salvator promissus quia video prædictio divinus omnis adimpletus in ille.

2. Puta, nascor Bethlehemus, tempus prænunciatus è domus David potens sum verbum & opus; vivo vita immaculatus; & adjudicatus mors, sustineo is patienter etiam resurgo dies tertius à mortuus, ascendo in cœlum, dimit-

he aſcended into Heaven, and hath ſent from thence the Holy Ghoſt upon his, furniſhing them with the gift of Tongues, and ſending them forth to preach the word, they did convert the nations to the God of Abraham; although they were moſt cruelly ſlain with their followers.

3. This is the ſum of Chriſtianity; the Creed forms our faith, the decalogue rectifieth charity, and the Lord's prayer raiſeth our hope, which the Sacraments ſeal.

4. Here the moral law is reduced to one precept of love, the ceremonial law to baptiſm, and the Lord's Supper and the judicial law to the order of the Church diſcipline.

5. They all keep the Lord's day, Chriſtmas-day, Eaſter, and Whitſuntide: they have the Bible for the Canon of their Religion.

6. Eccleſiaſtical orders were Paſtors, Doctors, Elders, and Deacons; now the Hierarchy of the Greek and Latin Church is moſt accompliſhed.

7. Schiſmaticks, Apoſtates, Hereticks, and ring-leaders of Hereſie do bring in differences; Synods provincial, national, or a general Council, put an end to controverſies.

CHAP. 98.

1. *They are Mahometans, who entertain Mahomet the third great Prophet after Moſes and Chriſt: his doctrine is contained in the Alcoran, which the prieſts*

to ſpiritus ſanctus inde in ſuus; inſtruens donum linguæ, & emittens prædico verbum, converto gens ad Deus Abrahamus, licèt ille interneco crudeliſſimè, cum ſuus aſſecla.

3. Hic ſum ſumma Chriſtianiſmus; ſymbolum formo fides, decalogus dirigo charitas, & oratio Dominicus provoco ſpes, qui ſacramentum obſigillo.

4. Hic lex moralis revoco ad unicus præceptum amor; lex ceremonialis ad baptiſmus, & Euchariſtia; lex judicialis ad inſtitutum diſciplina Eccleſiaſticus.

5. Omnis obſervo dies Dominicus, Natalitia (pl.) Chriſtus, Paſcha, & Pentecoſte; habeo biblia (plu.) pro canon religio ſuus.

6. Ordo Eccleſiaſticus ſum Paſtor, Doctor, Presbyter, & Diaconus; nunc Hierarchia Eccleſia Græcus & Latinus ſum apparatiſſimus.

7. Schiſmaticus, Apoſtata, Hæreticus, & Hæreſiarcha inveho diſſidium; Synodus, ſ. provincialis, nationalis vel concilium œcumenicus, determino controverſia.

CAP. 98.

1. Sum Mahomedanus, qui recipio Mahomedes prophera tertius magnus poſt Moſes & Chriſtus; doctrina is contineo in Alcoranus, qui myſtagogus

inter-

interpreter, the Mufti is the chief among their Talismans, and Dervises.

CHAP. 99.

1. That unsearchable one, incomprehensible in his essence, passeth through all places, and worketh all things in all places: the Angels stand round about his throne of Glory, and are swift attendants of his providence; (part of them fell by pride, the rest are confirmed in their innocency.

2. The good Angel is apt to associate themselves to the Godly, to keep away evils, they appear sometimes, and disappear again.

3. Evil spirits are called ghosts, sights, fairies, hobgoblins, pooks, and robingoodfellows: the just dispenser of all things useth those also for the trial of the godly, and for the vexation of the wicked.

CHAP. 100.

Thus you have a system of whole Janua; make haste to pass through this Vestibulum, that you may enter the Janua, where there is a sufficient surveigh of all things, and the whole Latin tongue.

To the Lord of Hosts be honour to ages of ages. Amen.

interpretor, Musti sum supremus inter Talismander, & Derversi.

CAP. 99.

1. Recondidissimus ille, incomprehensibilis in essentia permeo omnis locus, & operor omnis in omnis: Angelus circumsto thronus is gloria, & sum minister velox providentia, (pars ille casu per arrogantia, reliquus sum confirmatus in innocencia.

2. Bonus Angelus aptus sepius, ad averruncandum malum, intendum appareo, & disparetursum.

3. Genius malus appello larva, spectrum, lamia, lemures, lar & penates, justus dispensator omne utor hic etiam ad probatio pius, & ad divexatio improbus.

CAP. 100.

Sic habeo systema Januatorus; festino pervado hic vestibulum, ut possum introeo Janua, ubi sum compendiosus synopsis res omnis, & totus lingua Latinus.

Jehova Zebaoth sum honor in seculum seculum, *Amen.*

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Of Charity, in reference to other Mens Sins.

A Sermon at the Funeral of Mr. *Richard Adams*, M. A ſometimes Fellow of *Brazen-Noſe* College in *Oxford*.

The Redeemer's Tears wept over loſt Souls: In a Treatiſe o *Luke* 19. 41, 42. With an Appendix, wherein is ſomewh occaſionarily diſcourſed, concerning the Sin againſt the Ho Ghoſt, and how God is ſaid to will the Salvation of them th periſh.

A Sermon directing what we are to do after a ſtrict enquir whether or no we truly love God.

A Funeral Sermon of Mrs. *Eſther Sampſon*, the late Wife *Henry Sampſon*, Doctor of Phyſick.

The Carnality of Religious Contention. In two Sermon preach'd at the Merchant's Lecture in *Broadſtreet*.

A Sermon for Reformation of Manners.

A Sermon preach'd on the Day of Thankſgiving, *December* 1697. to which is perfix'd Dr. *Bates*'s Congratulatory Speech the King.

A Calm and Sober Enquiry, concerning the Poſſibility of Trinity in the Godhead.

A Letter to a Friend, concerning a Poſtſcript to the Defenc of Dr. *Sherlock*'s Notion of the Trinity in Unity, relating to th Calm and Sober Enquiry upon the ſame Subject.

A View of that part of the late Conſiderations to *H. H.* abo the Trinity, which concerns the Sober Enquiry on that Sub ject.

The Redeemer's Dominion over the inviſible World.

A Funeral Sermon for Mrs. *Hammond*.

A Funeral Sermon for Dr. *Will. Bates*.

FINIS.

J.* I.* Stevens.

John Stevens his Book
God give him Grace therein to Lo
And not to look, but Understa
For Learning is better than hou
or Land

When house or Land is Gone
and spent

Then Learning is more
exellent

John Stevens
May th 177